The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AT THIS PORT.

Present Aspect of the Austro-Prussian Difficulty.

No Material Change in the Relations of the Two Powers.

A French Army of Observation to be Posted on the Rhine.

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The Obstinate Unkindness of Events to the Two Emperors.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Important Advance in American Securities.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at noon on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

The *Hibernian* reached Liverpool on the evening of the 5th inst.

The *New-York* arrived at Southampton on the 5th.

The *Ericsson* arrived at Bremen on the 1st inst.

The Queen arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 6th.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived out April 6.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, April 7, 1866.

Easter Monday was a great day in England and Scotland. There was a grand review of twenty thousand volunteers at Brighton, attended by the future King and Queen of England, as the papers have suddenly taken to calling the Prince and Princess of Wales. There was the great speech of Mr. CARLYLE at Edinburgh, a speech which fills five columns and a half of the *Times*, chiefly on the virtue of silence. Then thirty thousand people went to the Crystal Palace, twenty thousand to the Zoological Gardens, and all the other millions wherever they pleased.

The volunteer review was a great success. It was the Prince and Princess' first visit to Brighton, and the turn out of and in the pretty town was immense and enthusiastic. The organization of the force is now so perfect that the volunteer staff corps can undertake to assemble at any place in the kingdom, in thirty hours, 150,000 troops, 60,000 horses, 100 cannon, and if fieldworks were required, 80,000 navvies to throw up fortifications. And this does not touch the regular army and navy. This is considered a sufficient safeguard against invasion, even with the Channel bridged by steam. But when England was threatened by NAPOLEON sixty-one years ago, there was a still larger force embodied. England, with not two-thirds its present population, had a force of about 600,000. But there were no railways for rapid concentration, and no steam on the Channel to make them necessary. In 1805 NAPOLEON wrote to his Admirals, "secure me the command of the Channel for two hours, and England's days are are numbered. Make me master of that, and I will be master of the world." And now, if it came to a war between England and France, it would not be a force of volunteers, however large and well disciplined, that would prevent invasion. Then it was the destruction of the French navy at Cape Finisterre and Trafalgar. Now it would be English iron-clads against the French. But for them, an army could cross, or land, and fight—perhaps conquer. That is a question quite unnecessary to settle.

At the review there were scarcely any accidents, except that of an Irishman, of the London Irish Volunteers, accidentally getting very drunk, carrying some ball cartridge to the field, and being arrested for threatening to shoot the Prince of WALES. He explained that he had no recollection of making such a threat, and certainly no sober intention of putting it in execution, and as the London Irish are as loyal as possible, he was discharged from custody.

The speech of Mr. CARLYLE, on being induced into his office of Rector of the University of Edinburgh, was a remarkable affair altogether. Fifty-six years ago, at the age of 14, he was a student of the same University, and now, as its head, he stood to give students two generations later, the benefit of his experience. Having been a literary man he advised them to avoid literature. Having written many volumns he advised them to read but few. Living in a liberal and progressive age, he held up to them as their examples the ancient kings and aristocracy of England, and especially JOHN KNOX and OLIVER CROMWELL. No democracy, he told them, was possible, and no republic without every now and then a dictator. The great qualities they should all aspire to were "strict obedience, humility, and correct moral conduct," but more especially as above all "silence!" On this point he was truly eloquent. "Oh," he said, "It is a dismal chapter, all that, if one went into it! What has been done by rushing after fine speech? I have written down some very fierce things about that, perhaps considerably more emphatic than I would wish them to be now; but they are deeply my conviction. [Hear, hear.] There is very great necessity indeed of getting a little more silent than we are. It seems to me the finest nations of the world—the English and the American—are going all away into wind and tongue. [Applause and laughter.] But it will appear sufficiently tragical by-and-bye, long after I am away out of it. Silence is the eternal duty of a man. He won't get to any real understanding of what is complex, and what is more than any other pertinent to his interests, without maintaining silence." This may be commended to Congressmen and politicians generally. Then he has a word for lawyers, respecting whom he asks: "If a good speaker—an eloquent speaker—is not speaking the truth is there a more horrid kind of object in creation?" And his rule for the rest of mankind, and possibly womankind, and general idea of education and government is that "rarely should men speak at all unless it is to say that thing that is to be done; and let him go and do his part in it, and say no more about it. I should say there is nothing in the world you can conceive so difficult, *prima facie*, as that of getting a set of men gathered together—rough, rude and ignorant people. Gather them together, promise them a shilling a day, rank them up, give them very severe and sharp drill, and by bullying and drill—for the word drill seems as if it meant the treatment that would force them to learn—they learn what is necessary to learn; and there is the man, a piece of an animated machine, a wonder of wonders to look at. He will go and obey one man, and walk into the cannon's mouth for him, and do anything whatever that is commanded of him by his General officer. And I believe all manner of things in this way could be done if there were anything like the same attention bestowed."

And so for an hour and a half this homeliest of Scotchman, whose face looks like a heap of stones grown over with brambles, talked on the futility of talking, and reasoned on the usefulness of reasoning. *The Press* is as unanimous as usual on M. CARLYLE's oration. Let us take two criticisms. The *Star* says: "We feel disappointed that CARLYLE has nothing to tell us beyond the old story that the rule of despotic strength is mankind's sole order; that everything new is contemptible; that only by the dictatorship of great domineering Cromwellian minds can humanity be driven to any goal worth reaching." Of course, the *Star* which believes only in the force of number and the despotic strength of majorities, with or without guns, doesn't like it, while the *Standard*, from the opposite pole of politics, says: "It is good to have the superlative worth and power of really great and strong men proclaim in these days when the dullness of average and commonplace people is declared to be the surest and best guide of national policy. Mr. CARLYLE does not believe in democracy—no man of real thought does—and he speaks out plainly what he thinks. . . Democracy whim him means ruin, and undoubtedly when once England adopts the rule that mere numbers ought to govern, the worst that Mr. CARLYLE apprehends will befall her."

Here are the two sides of the question in a nutshell, and the virtuous reader can take his choice.

In the recess of Parliament the Reform Bill fight goes on. Mr. BRIGHT is making speeches almost daily, denouncing the Tories, denouncing the renegade Liberals and the "dirty conspiracy." A great man for denunciation is JOHN BRIGHT. He does not condescend to argue. The people want an extension of suffrage, and there is one way and only one way to get it. Let them hold great meetings, get up monster petitions, and make such a show of physical force as will compel both Lords and Commons to accede to their demands. There is actually a proposal to bring enough people to London on the day the bill is to be brought again before the House, to fill not only Parliament-street but Hyde Park—only that to call such a meeting to overawe Parliament happens to be a felony. It is against the law to hold a meeting of more than fifty persons within one mile of the House of Parliament during their session. It is felony to attempt in any way to put any force or constraint, or attempt to overswe it; and it is doubtful if the efforts of Mr. BRIGHT have not already made him liable to indictment.

The pressure sought to be put upon members by partisan newspapers and in public meetings, is therefore quite opposed to the theory of the Constitution. But the more radical papers do not only vilify, they threaten. Men are told that if they refuse to vote for the Government measure, their property will be unsafe. The most violent paper I have seen is the *Potteries' Examiner*. They are a pretty rude set in the Potteries, and the paper might have a more appropriate title than *Examiner*. It says:

"Let action take the place of words! To work, then, with a will. Ay! let even the volunteers and the militia petition, and boldly tell the opponents of Reform that the musket was intended for the protection of the vote. If LOWE, HORSMAN and their venal renegade clique want the argument of excitement, let them have it. Such characters are the vertiest and vilest anarchists. They can see no national improvement only in burning towns and massacre."

Mr. ROEBUCK, for a wonder, goes for the bill, and believes it will pass the Commons, but is doubtful about the Lords.

We have the death of the distinguished leader, and perhaps most influential founder of the High Church party in England, the Rev. JOHN KEBLE, a true poet and a good man. One of his books, *The Christian Year*, has passed through nearly eighty editions. He has done more than any man in England to kindle a new religious life in the Anglican Church, and bring about a revival of the ancient spirit, and something of its ancient forms and doctrines. He has been the real soul of what is called "the Catholic movement." Dr. PUSEY is to preach his funeral sermon.

Rome, I observe, is crowded, chiefly with Americans, and the price of lodgings is enormous. To increase the crowd, Mr. COOK, our excursion Barnum, took on a party of two hundred Englishmen, who helped to cram St. Peters, the Vatican Museum and the Sistine Chapel to suffocation. Rome, thought by some people to be "played out," seems more attractive than ever, and next year is to see the assemblage of the largest collection of Church dignitaries ever assembled in the world.

Our English "Catholics" are getting that amount of persecution which is considered a condition of growth and prosperity. They had a square fight, the other night, at Bristol, at a lecture presided over by a Bishop, who, after a regular knock-down and drag-out, gave the combatants his Episcopal benediction; and, in the same neighborhood, on the eve of Easter Sunday, a mob broke into a church and tore down the decorations, tore up the vestments, drank the sacramental wine and made beasts of themselves generally. On Sunday morning, "the sacred edifice was crowded to suffocation by a mob of ruffians, some of whom lighted their pipes and began to smoke, while others roared out comic songs and shouted 'We won't go home till morning.'" If Mr. BRIGHT could give these amiable Britons votes would they behave any better?

The recent political arrests in various parts of Italy are estimated at about 90,000. There are actual returns of arrests by one corps, the Royal Carbineers, of over 60,000, the numbers varying from 3,000 to 7,000 in all the principal cities in the Kingdom. This does not look well for united Italy.

The cigar ship seen in the channel turns out to have been a small one built in France to secure the patent. She came round from Havre to the Thames, and is said to have behaved beautifully. The larger ship has not moved from her moorings, but if what is said of the little one, which is only 72 feet long, is true, and her engines and propellors are all right, her success may be considered certain.

"Our American Cousin" has long been a popular character here—on the stage; but the Princess HELENA, by her recent marriage, has acquired an American aunt, who, it is to be hoped, will not be less a favorite with her royal relations. The aunt is Miss LEE, who was married, a short time since, to the late sovereign, Duke of AUGUSTENBURGH, uncle to Prince CHRISTIAN. MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Banquet to Mr. Gladstone—He Speaks on the Reform Bill.

The banquet given to Mr. GLADSTONE by the Liberal Party of Liverpool was a brilliant and successful affair. Mr. GLADSTONE emphatically declared that the Government would stand or fall by the Reform Bill which they had introduced. In the course of his speech he referred to the Fenians in America, and in strong terms denounced their threats against the innocent citizens of Canada and New-Brunswick as a means of redressing supposed wrongs with which they had nothing to do. He asserted that in the event of the Fenians proceeding to such a diabolical act they would place themselves beyond the sympathy of the whole world, and all the resources of England would be freely spent to assist her colonists in the holy work of self-defence. The Duke of Argyle and Mr. GOSCHEN were among the guests at the banquet, and made speeches in support of the Reform bill.

On the following evening Mr. GLADSTONE addressed a great reform meeting at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool. He adduced strong arguments in favor of the Government measure, and his remarks were applauded with the greatest enthusiasm. He pointed to the exertions of America in the late war as proof of the benefits resulting from trust in the people, and looking at the energy displayed on both sides, he said:

"I am bound to say, in common justice I am bound to admit, they developed an amount of heroism, a power of self-sacrifice, a unanimity, a perseverance, a forgetfulness of every personal interest, an amount of actual force arrayed, marshaled by those subjects in support of their chosen rulers, such as I know not where to seek for in the annals of the history of the world. [Loud applause.] Well, gentlemen, what I would say is this, let us learn lessons where we can, and let others let us learn lessons when we can learn them from our brethren, from the children of our loins in America."

The Atlantic Telegraph—Banquet by Mr. Field.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD has returned by the *Persia*. Prior to his departure from London, Mr. FIELD gave a splendid banquet at the Palace Hotel to a very distinguished company, including Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, many members of Parliament, the leading electricians, and others engaged in the great work of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Speeches of a fraternal nature were made, and there was a very friendly interchange of sentiments between the English and American guests assembled. Of course the Atlantic Telegraph was the subject of comment. Great confidence was evinced, and warm hopes expressed for its success. During his brief stay in Liverpool, Mr. FIELD had for his guest and was accompanied on board the *Persia* by that distinguished friend of America, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

Sergt. DARRAGH, tried by Court Martial for Fenianism and planning a mutiny in Cork garrison, had been found guilty, and sentenced by the Court to be shot. Her Majesty had, however, commuted the sentence to penal servitude for life.

A select Committee had been appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the unsatisfactory state of the telegraphic communication with India, with a view to its improvement.

The weekly returns of the cattle disease continued to show a satisfactory diminution in the number of animals attached.

It is expected that the Government majority on the Reform Bill will exceed twenty.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

No Change in the Relations of the two Powers—Hopes of Peace—A French Army of Observation on the Rhine.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The relations of Austria and Prussia have undergone no change. The attitude of Prussia is represented as still uncompromising and warlike.

The Emperor of Russia is stated to have taken the important step of tendering his mediation. He addressed autograph letters to the two Sovereigns, which were delivered at Berlin and Vienna by a special envoy —Gen. RICHTER.

The London *Times* of the 7th in its "City Article," says: "Nothing new transpired yesterday with regard to the prospects of war in Germany, but there seems to be a strong hope on the part of the leading firms connected with that country that Prussia will find it expedient to pause, owing to the representations made to her by the leading European Powers."

The official *Korrespon Zeitung* publishes a letter from Vienna, in which it is asserted that, besides the dispatch to the minor German States, Prussia has also addressed a circular note to the non-German Powers. In this note Prussia expressed her apprehensions that she would hardly be able to avoid the appearance of an aggressive policy, if to prevent the now threatening attack of Austria she should be compelled to commence hostilities.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The following is the text of the note delivered to Herr VON BISMARCK by Count KAROLYI, the Austrian ambassador in this capital, on the 31st ult.:

It has come to the knowledge of the Austrian Cabinet that the Government of His Majesty the King of Prussia, in order to avert from itself the responsibility of the approximations that have arisen of peace being endangered, has attributed hostile intentions to the Imperial Court, and has even alluded to the probability of the Prussian Monarchy being threatened by Austria's assuming the offensive.

Although the baselessness of such a supposition is notorious in Europe, the Imperial Government must, nevertheless, attach value to expressly protesting toward the King's Cabinet against an accusation so utterly at variance with the evidence of facts. The undersigned Imperial Ambassador has therefore received instructions formally to declare to his Excellency Count VON BISMARCK-SCHONHAUSEN that nothing is further from the intentions of His Majesty the Emperor than offensive action against Prussia. Not only do the friendly sentiments of the Emperor toward His Majesty's person, as well as towards the Prussian State, so frequently proved by word and deed, decisively prevent any such intention, but the Emperor is also mindful of the duties Austria as well as Prussia has solemnly undertaken by the German Federal Treaty. His Majesty the Emperor, for his part, is firmly determined to do nothing in opposition to the tenor of Article 11 of the Federal Pact, which prohibits the members of the Confederation from settling disputes by force of arms. While the undersigned requests the Minister President to lay the present note before His Majesty the King, his illustrious master, he has to express the hope that the King's Cabinet will think fit to repudiate the suspicion of an intended breach of the peace as decisively and unequivocally as the undersigned has done it in the name of his Government, and thereby to restore that general confidence in the preservation of the internal peace of Germany which ought never to be disturbed. The undersigned has the honor, &c.

GERMAN COMMENT ON THE NOTE.

The Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* and the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, on referring to the foregoing note, state that before communicating this note to the Prussian Government, Austria had notified to the Middle States that in case the Prussian reply should prove unfavorable, the Imperial Government would propose them in accordance with article 11 of the Federal Constitution, the members of the Confederation should jointly declare the peace of Germany to have been disturbed by the menaces of Prussia. In order to add weight to this declaration Austria would propose the mobilization of the Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Federal Army Corps. According to the above journals this proposition did not meet with the approval of the Middle States.

A Vienna telegram asserts that all the Middle States of Germany had communicated to the Austrian Government their thorough satisfaction at the note presented to Herr VON BISMARCK by Count KAROLYI.

The Berlin *Correspondenz Provincial*, which is regarded as the organ of Count BISMARCK, declares that the pacific declaration made by Count KAROLYI on behalf of Austria is insufficient, and that the Prussian Government will continue their armament.

Wurtemberg, following the example of Bavaria, was placing her forces on a war footing.

BISMARCK'S REPLY.

A Vienna telegram states that Count VON BISMARK has replied in very brief terms to the note of Count KAROLYI. He declared that the intention ascribed to Prussia and protested against by Austria, arose from circumstances brought about by the warlike preparations initiated by Austria herself. The Prussian Government has taken note of the assurance that Austria does not intend to attack Prussia, and Count VON BISMARK does not hesitate to declare that Prussia has no intention of attacking Austria.

FRENCH ARMY OF OBSERVATION.

Despite the contradictions given to certain reports of warlike preparations in France, the Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* positively asserts that France is quietly getting an army of observation together, and that several of the French garrisons are being reinforced.

The Prussian reply to the Austrian note created a very unfavorable impression at Vienna.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says:

Solicited, sometimes by Prussia, sometimes by Austria, to make known its intentions, the Government of the Emperor NAPOLEON has preserved the attitude of the strictest reserve, confining itself with announcing that it would continue to pursue a policy of complete neutrality. Less reserved and also more interested in the maintenance of peace in Germany, the British Cabinet undertook to make a last attempt to prevent a war which would be disastrous for the repose, not only of the Germanic Confederation, but of all Europe. It has drawn attention to the stipulation of the Treaty of Paris, which recommends recourse to the good offices of the Powers who signed that arrangement, for the settlement of the differences which might arise between two States. It is not, therefore, as has been stated, a direct offer of mediation on the part of the Cabinet of St. James's, but rather of a collective intervention, destined to result in a European conference on the affairs of the Duchies. The attempt of the British Government does not appear to have succeeded.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Intentions of France—The Removal of the French Troops—What Took Maximilian to Mexico.

THE RETURN OF FRENCH TROOPS.

The Paris *Moniteur* confirms the statement that Baron SAILLARD'S mission to Mexico was successful, and that arrangements for the return of the French troops in three divisions, the first in November, the second in March, and the last in November, 1867, have been made. It is hoped that this arrangement will satisfy the Washington Government.

The Paris correspondent of the *Observer* says that France intends occupying Vera Cruz, Tampico and other principal ports as a guarantee for the expenses of the expedition and security for French commercial interests.

THE PROSPECTS OF MAXIMILIAN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 6.

According to Machiavelli the strength of a horse or of a ruler is shown in the suddenness with which he can stop short (*faire un arrest rond et net.*) As regards a ruler it is a much greater strain upon his courage and prestige to cut short an impolitic course of action than to enter on it—abruptly to close, for instance, an unsuccessful war, without the color of even a temporary success, than to enter on hostilities from a state of peace. Measured by this rule the Emperor NAPOLEON is neither weak nor timid. If we are to believe the reported results of Baron SAILLARD'S mission, the Emperor of the French has renounced his protectorate of Mexico at the moment when such a retreat has become most difficult. If MAXIMILIAN has had just achieved some showy advantage, if some conspicuous opponent had been won over, if any single province had been manifestly and permanently civilized, or if, lastly, the United States had shown any sign of removing the ban under which they have placed the new Empire, the French Emperor's conduct would not have had much merit. There would have been no taunts to encounter, perhaps no shame to hide. But at a time when the pacification of Mexico seems nearly as far off as ever—when a foreign mission and its escort are attacked by rebel guerillas within a few miles of the capital—when the loan is a failure, the treasury is inadequate as ever, and the able Minister M. LANGLAIS, who might have done much to restore the deficit, no more—there can be no question about the character of the withdrawal. The Emperor NAPOLEON abandons his Mexican enterprise, *not, evidently, because it wants to do so, but because he has at last accepted* the fact that the cost in men and money, and in the loss of his subjects that they were right and he was wrong, and to announce to MAXIMILIAN that he had been too rash in affording a patronage which his duty to his own people might compel him to withdraw. *Events have probably been gradually unfolded to the two Emperors.* First, the Emperor NAPOLEON would come to see, and perhaps to say, that the Mexican expedition had neither light nor vigor; and, lastly, the United States would do nothing to relieve submission of its sting. Under these untoward circumstances what little can be done to throw a dignity over the retreat will be done. The French troops will not be withdrawn at once, but, as we announced yesterday, in three detachments, in November of this year, in March and November, 1867. On this last date the last French soldier will probably have quitted Mexico. Of course the perpetual maintenance of a French contingent never formed part of the Imperial programme, although a conjecture may be pardoned, whether if a French occupation had been pleasant and popular, but unnecessary, it might not have been prolonged, like that of Rome, indefinitely. Still it was distinctly intimated that the stay of the French Army would be determined only by MAXIMILIAN'S ability to do without it. By the "organization of the Mexican Army." That organization, in the sense in which it was understood and meant, is as distant as ever, and the French, nevertheless, are going. Of course, MAXIMILIAN is not precluded from replacing the departing French troops by Austrian or Belgian substitutes. But the fact remains that France was the declared protector of Mexico, *and that she now acknowledges she must retire from the risks of the protectorate.* We have not the slightest wish to triumph over the Emperor. The Americans may be trusted to do that. So far as we are concerned, the recollection of our own discretion of Denmark is too fresh to permit us to venture on impertinences which might be so effectually retorted. Perhaps we may be permitted to point out to the French critics who did not spare us on that occasion, that the English is not the only Government which recognizes that, after all, its supreme duty is to its own people, and that "greatly to find quarrel in a straw" is hardly admirable in an age when war is so very expensive, and where the expense falls on the elementary comforts of the people. On the whole, we think that in a distressing dilemma the Emperor has chosen well. He has preferred prudence to bravado, and has not been afraid of seeming afraid. This shows not only a confidence in his own strength, but a sagacity to make the most of it.

But what about the prospects of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN? His position is certainly hard. He loses the support of French bayonets, and does not apparently escape the necessity of paying for the aid which they have only ineffectually afforded. The fresh treaty which is to be substituted "for the financial arrangements of the treaty of Miramar, is to afford guarantees for the debt owing to France, and for the French interests involved in the Mexican loans." Certainly, the Emperor of Mexico has a difficult task before him. But *que diable fait-il dans cette galère?* What took him to Mexico? The country has been well traveled and well described. He might have known what to expect. A realm where within forty years at least ten rulers—(Emperors or Presidents)—ITURBIDE, GUERRERO, BUSTAMENTE, SANTA ANNA, PARRODES, ARISTA, CABRERA, ALVAREZ, COMONFORT and JUAREZ—have been violently deposed, was one which could only offer temptations to a Prince vulgarly greedy of a crown, or else inspired by very lofty and self-denying ambition. Assuredly the sovereign who should succeed in bringing one of the most beautiful of the naturally richest regions of the earth within the pale of civilization, and convert one of the least estimable populations in the world into one industry, would be entitled to rank among the great benefactors of mankind. Whether MAXIMILIAN was at all aware or not of the difficulty of the task he was undertaking, we do not know. But if he entered on it rashly and ignorantly he is at any rate endeavoring manfully to carry it out. The poet bids us prefer "fifty years of Europe to a cycle of Cathay." On the whole we should think Cathay had the advantage in point of *agrémens* over the Mexico of the present day, and we are half disposed to wish, in the interests of a well-intentioned Prince and his accomplished and high-spirited wife, that his enemies may prevail, that the wonderful report in the American papers, to the effect that "Marshal BAZAINE was to be President *ad interem* of the Mexican Republic," may be true, and that MAXIMILIAN may shortly follow or accompany his French allies to the old worn-out continent which MONROE and his countrymen have abandoned to decay.

FRANCE.

Political Excitement in Paris—Proposed Congress on European Affairs.

It is said that political excitement in Paris was scarcely ever greater than at present. For a long time there was a disinclination to believe that either Prussia or Austria meant anything beyond indulging their passion for bluster; but now the probabilities of war are upon every tongue, and the only means of escape are thought to be in connection with a Congress, to which it is understood the Emperor NAPOLEON is still wedded.

Rumors of Ministerial changes were current at Paris.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of three and one-half million francs in the cash on hand.

The Paris Bourse on the 6th was quiet. Rentes closed at 67f. 60c.

ITALY.

Concentration of Italian Troops on the Austrian Frontier.

A Florence letter of the 3d says: "Sixty-five thousand Italian troops are now concentrated upon the line between Bologna and Ferrara, and 35,000 are stationed at and near Ancona. The Austrian army occupying Venetia at present consists of 75,000 men—this being the peace establishment. In fifteen or twenty days it is stated that this force could be doubled by calling in the soldiers on furlough."

ABYSSINIA.

Release of the English Prisoners.

An official dispatch states that all the European prisoners (concerning whose fate so much interest has been excited) were to be delivered to Mr. RASSAM, the Envoy from Europe, and taken out of Abyssinia.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 6th were dull, and Consols slightly declined, closing at 89¾@¾ for money.

Money was in steady demand, and the Bank minimum rate remains at 6 ¶ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £116,000.

BARING'S Circular quotes Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 4s. 1d.; Eagles, 79s. 3½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. BARING BROS. Circular says: The chief feature of the week has been the rise in United States Bonds, with more doing in Railway Stocks: 6-20s are now quoted 70@71; Erie, 56@57; Illinois Centrals, 85½@86; New-York Centrals, 69@70; Virginia 6s, 59@59½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 6.

COTTON—Sales of the week 41,000 bales. The market has been dull, and American has declined ¼d.@¾d., and India and other descriptions 1d. Of the above sales, 2,500 bales were taken by speculators and 10,000 by exporters. Sales to-day (Friday) 7,000 bales, the market is being dull, and prices weak. Stock in port 684,000 bales, of which 397,000 are American.

TRADE REPORT.—Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market is flat, and prices tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS.—Firmer. Corn firm and quiet. Wheat firmer; lower qualities had improved most. Corn quiet at 38s. 6d.@38s. 9d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS.—The market tends downward. Pork inactive. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and declined 1s. 6d., but closing steadier. Butter very dull. Tallow heavy and declined 6d.@9s.

PRODUCE.—Spirits, sales small at 36s. 6d.@37s. Sugar dull and declined 6d.@1s. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Sperm Oil quiet and steady. Linseed Oil firm at 39s. 6d.@40s. 6d. Resin quiet at 5s. 6d. Common American Spirits Turpentine steady at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. for American. Petroleum quiet at 1s. 11d.@2s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 7—A. M.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* says: "Cotton has been in limited demand throughout the week, and under the influence of the continued large import, and apprehension of political difficulties on the continent, on Monday and Tuesday last prices declined ¼d., and the demand declined. On Wednesday, upon advices of rather reduced receipts in the American ports, prices rallied slightly, but still show a reduction varying from ¼@½d. from last week's quotations. American has been in comparatively fair request, but quotations are reduced ¼d.@¾d. The sales of the week (five days) are 40,000 bales, including 2,300 to speculators and 3,700 for export. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	12¼d.	Middling Orleans	12¼d.
Fair Mobile	12¼d.	Middling Mobile	12¼d.
Fair Uplands	12¼d.	Middling Uplands	12d.
Fair Texas	12d.	Middling Texas	12¼d.

Saturday (Friday) the sales were 7,000 bales—1,000 for speculation and export, the market closing dull and again easier. The stock on hand is estimated at 683,000 bales, including 397,430 American. At sea, from India, 176,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The market was very flat yesterday, and buyers showed little disposition to operate freely. Yarns and fabrics declined.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report a rather better tone at yesterday's meeting. Flour—Holders were firm but sales were small. Wheat and corn remained at a shade dearer for the lower qualities. Corn in moderate request at 38s. 6d.@38s. 9d. for mixed.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. HINDLEY, ATHYA & CO. and BRUCE, MCALISTER & CO. report: Beef quiet and still declining under heavy arrivals. Pork inactive at 83s.@ 85s. 3 bbl. Bacon inactive, but quotations nominally unchanged. Lard is 6s. lower, but closes at the close American about the same. Cheese quiet. Butter very dull. Tallow 6d. @1s. lower; P. A., 56s. @56s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Messrs. BOOLE, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: Spirits Turpentine—Circular says: "Asking Only a small business done at 28s. 6d. for Pale, 28s. @ 28s. for Pearls. Sugars very dull, and 6d.@1s. lower on the week. Coffee quiet, but steady. Rice quiet and unchanged. Rosins 2s. depressed. Linseed Oil firm at 39s. 6d.@40s. 6d. Petroleum—American on the spot 1s. 11d.@2s. Spirits of Turpentine—American, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d."

PETROLEUM.—Messrs. BOOLE, ENGLISH & BRANDON report a quiet market, with sales of Refined at 1s. 11d.@ 2s. Bodies, 1s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, April 6.

Wheat quiet; questions scarcely maintained. Iron quiet. SUGAR easier. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. TALLOW dull at 46s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 28s. 6d. PETROLEUM quiet at 2s.

Common for money 25@25¼.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central shares 84@85; Erie shares, 55½@56; New-York Central, 69@70.

The decline in the Bank of England has decreased the bullion stock £116,000.

BARING'S Circular reports: WHEAT quiet at barely last week's prices; White American, 8s. 10d.@9s. 2d. Red, 8s. 6d.@8s. 10d. FLOUR easier at 36s. 6d. INDIAN CORN 28s. 6d.@ 29s. 3d. RICE—Cargoes quiet and firm at 15s. 6d.@16s. 6d. SUGAR dull and easier. COFFEE firm. TEA steady; common Congou, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. RICE quiet; low and fine, 17s. 6d.@18s. TALLOW dull at 46s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s. 6d. for French. PETROLEUM 2s. 1d. SPIRITS 2s. 2d. RESIN, Common, 4s. 6d. LINSEED OIL dull at 39s. 6d. SPERM OIL steady at 91s. COD OIL 44s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES in good demand. Stock small, 6l. 6s. 3d.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 7—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 8,000 bales; the market is quiet. Sales of the week, 41,000 bales; the sales were 2,500 on speculation, 10,000 for export, and 28,500 to the trade. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11¾d.@11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS are quiet.

CONSOLS, for money, 89¾@90; Five-twenties, 70¼@71; Illinois Central Shares, 84@85; Erie Shares, 56.

Proclamation in Regard to Pestilence to be Issued by the Governor.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 19.

GOV. FENTON to-morrow issues a proclamation declaring New-York City in peril from impending pestilence, as requested by the Metropolitan Board of Health.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Celebration of the Abolition of Slavery.

A Large and Very Orderly Parade.

Remarks of President Johnson to the Freedmen.

SLOW PROGRESS OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS

The Admission of Colorado Once More.

Debate in the House on the Niagara Ship Canal.

Consideration and Amendment of the Army Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 19.

THE FREEDMEN'S CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the anniversary of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia by the colored people here to-day was a very creditable and successful observance of that first step in the work of emancipation. The colored people, fully comprehending its significance, and determined to show their sincere appreciation of the act, turned out almost *en masse*, arrayed in their very best, and entirely through their own effort arranged and carried out one of the most successful celebrations ever witnessed in this city. There were two colored regiments in the procession, fourteen civic societies, with banners and regalia, several ward clubs very strong in numbers, and a number of schools and juvenile societies. The procession was over a mile in length, and filled Pennsylvania-avenue from the Capitol to the White House, and must have contained 5,000 persons. The march was enlivened by music from six brass bands and several drum corps all composed of colored musicians. The American flag was proudly borne at brief intervals along the entire procession, and as the swarthy column moved along the avenue with flashing bayonets and fluttering flags and waving banners, the sight was very imposing. There were many excellent portraits of President LINCOLN borne in the column, draped in mourning or wreathed in evergreens, and many grateful and touching allusions to him on the banners and devices. The column complimented the Freedmen's Bureau, Gen. GRANT's headquarters, the White House, the Capitol, and all the public buildings, by marching past and cheering them. The President made them a brief speech, elsewhere reported, and the cheers of the column at the Capitol induced an adjournment of the Senate at 1:30 o'clock. The House did not adjourn, though while the procession was passing the east front of the Capitol almost every member left his seat to witness it. On returning to Franklin-square—the place of rendezvous—speeches were made by Gen. BUTLER, Gen. HOWARD, Senator WILSON, and others. The whole affair has been conducted with remarkable order and decorum. Not an intoxicated or disorderly person has been seen on the streets. And the colored people have elevated themselves in the estimation of many of the prejudiced whites by their creditable conduct. So generally did they participate in the event that nearly every kitchen, laundry, barber shop, restaurant, or hotel dependent upon them has been virtually suspended in its operations to-day. The weather was very delightful, and all outward circumstances contributed to the success of the celebration.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The celebration of the Emancipation of Slavery in the District of Columbia took place to-day.

Two regiments of colored troops, and various colored civic associations, with many other colored citizens, assembled in front of the Executive Mansion, making a dense mass of colored faces, relieved here and there by a few white ones.

After the firing of cannon and the playing of several national airs, three cheers were given for the President of the United States, who having been escorted to a prominent position by United States Marshal GOODING, and his private Secretary Col. WM. G. MOORE, addressed the assemblage as follows:

MY COLORED FRIENDS: I have nothing more to say to you on this occasion than to thank you for this compliment you have paid in presenting yourselves before me on this your day of celebration.

I come forward for the purpose of indicating my approbation and manifesting my appreciation of the respect thus offered or conferred.

I thank you for the compliment, and I mean what I say—that I will remark in this connection, that the time will come, and that too before a great while, when the colored population of the United States will find out who have selected them as a hobby and a pretence by which they can be successful in obtaining and maintaining power, and who have been their truest friends and wanted them to participate in and enjoy the blessings of freedom.

The time will come when it will be known who contributed as much as any other man, and who, without being considered egotistical, I may say, contributed more in procuring the great national guarantee of the perpetuity of liberty in all the States, by the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving a national guarantee that Slavery shall no longer be permitted to exist or be reëstablished in the jurisdiction of the United States.

I know how easy it is to cater to prejudice, and how easy it is to excite feelings of prejudice and unkindness. I care not for that. I have been engaged in this work, in which my life has been perfled. I was not engaged in it as a hobby, nor did I ride the colored men for the sake of gaining power. What I did was for the purpose of establishing the great principle of freedom; and thank God, I feel and know it to be so, that my efforts have contributed as much, if not more, in accomplishing this great national guarantee than those of any other living man in the United States. [Enthusiastic applause. It is very easy for colored men to have pretended friends ensconced in high places, and far removed from danger, whose eyes have only abstractly gazed on freedom, who have never exposed their limbs or their blood, and who never contributed a sixpence in furtherance of the great cause, while another perilled his all and put everything sacred and dear to man, and those whom he raised, and who lived with him, now enjoy his property, with his consent, and receive his aid and assistance. Yet some assume to be, and others who have done nothing are considered the great defenders and protectors of the colored man. I reflect, my colored friends here to-day, the time will come, and that not far distant, when it will be proved who is practically your best friends. My friendship as far as it has gone, has not been for place or power, for I had these already. I have labored in principle with you in celebration of the day which commenced your freedom. I do it in sincerity and truth, and trust in God the blessings which have been conferred may be appreciated and enjoyed by you, and that you may give them a proper direction. There is something for all to do. You have high and solemn duties to perform, and you ought to remember that freedom is not a mere empty idea. It must be reduced to practical reality. Men in being free have to deny themselves many things which seem to be embraced in the idea of universal freedom. It is with you to give evidence to the world and the people of the United States whether you are going to appreciate this great boon, or let it slide, and thereby be unworthy of

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 19, 1866.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C. 103½
10,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s,C.'64 104⅛
50,000 do. 2d call 104⅜
11,000 U.S 6s5-20s C.'65 1-43⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 92½
18,000 Ir. Bonds 7-30s,
First Ser. Sm'll 101
24,000 do. 101⅛
10,000 do. 101⅜
1,000 do. 2d call 101⅛
1,000 do. 2d Series. 101¾
6,300 do. 101⅜
10,000 do. 2d call 101⅛
7,300 do. Third Ser. 101⅛
1,500 do. 101⅛
10,000 U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.
New issue.. 99⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..... 80
2,000 Virginia 6s..... 69
5,000 N. Car. 6s..... 45¾
10,000 Missouri 6s..... 74
1,000 Conn. State 6s... 95
43,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan... 101
10,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '74.. 87⅛
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan... 93
2,500 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 91
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S.F.B. 101⅛
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.. 73½
2,000 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st 58¾
500 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d. 84½
20 Fourth Nat. Bank.. 101½
70 do 101
60 Mechanics' Bank.. 113
23 Continental Bank.. 98
10,000 Amer. Gold..at 10 126½
200 Canton Co..... 51½
100 do. 2d call 52
45 Del. & Hud. C.... 134⅛
56 do. 133
100 Spring M. Coal.... 55
500 do. 54
100 do. 53⅜
50 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 225

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$6,000 Missouri 6s..... 74
100 Canton Co..... 52⅝
300 do. 52⅜
100 do. 830 52⅛
200 do. 52½
400 Cum. Coal P..... 45
100 Western U. Tel.... 54⅜
100 Spring M. Coal.... 55
200 do. 54
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 52⅝

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.... 103⅝
5,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s,C.'62 104⅝
3,000 do. do. C.'64 104⅞
30,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s,C.'65 104⅜
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C. 92⅛
50,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser..... 101⅞
50,000 do. 2d Ser. 101⅞
17,000 Ill. War Loan.. 97½
5,000 Mich. So. & N. Ls. 96
5,000 Mich. S. & N. L. 88
100 Fourth N. Bk..... 101
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 52⅛
400 West. U. Tel..... 56
300 Mar. Min..... 12⅝
200 Mariposa Pr..... 23
300 Boston Water P.... 36
100 Pac. M. Scrip..... 201
100 do. 101⅝
2300 Reading R..... 103
200 do. 102⅞
200 do. 2d call 103
200 N. Y. Central..... 92⅜
30 do. 93
100 do. 2d call 93
200 do. 92⅞
200 Erie R..... 73¾
700 do. 73⅝
600 do. 73⅞
100 do. 73⅝
100 Chic. & R. I. r-d. 103
300 do. 103⅛
100 do. 3d call 103⅛
200 do. 2d call 103
200 N. Y. Central..... 92⅜
30 do. 93
100 do. 2d call 93
200 do. 92⅞
200 Erie R..... 73¾
700 do. 73⅝
600 do. 73⅞
100 do. 73⅝
100 Chic. & N. W..... 87
200 do. 87⅜
100 do. 3d call 87⅜
200 do. 87⅝
100 Chic. & N. W. P.... 58⅝
100 do. 58⅜
100 Chic. & R. I. r-d. 103⅛
100 do. 103⅜

raw flesh. Connelly, after he tore the rings off, pulled her about to confuse her. Finally she got outside and informed Officer Oates, who happened to be near by at the time, and he took measures to secure all that were in the house. She identified the three that were held for trial. They were all convicted and sent to the Penitentiary.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred causes—Nos. 29, 78. Enumerated motions—Nos. 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 4, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 75.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Justice DAVIS, on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street—Nos. 182, 200, 135, 171, 150, 172, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 54, 24, 86, 87, 88. The general call begins at No. 89.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Short causes.—Nos. 1420, 1016, 2541, 1318, 2003, 2085, 1937, 2515, 2230, 2480, 2318, 2270, 1494, 2452, 2278, 2440, 2478, 2497, 2290, 2424. *Part II*—Held at No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 1330, 742, 724, 872, 1246, 624, 566, 334, 2496, 234, 1362, 364, 838.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1743, 2087, 1513, 1481, 2517, 2727, 1901, 1989, 871, 2155, 3539, 2061, 26, 1799, 2167. *Part II*—Case on.

Tennessee Loyalists on the Crisis,

NO NEW PARTY NEEDED.

From the Nashville Union, April 12.

The following private letters, addressed to the editor of this paper, are so full of patriotic spirit, and abound with so many excellent suggestions as to the duty of the Union men of this State, especially to that noble and heroic band of patriots the Union members of the Legislature, that we feel we would be doing the public injustice by withholding from them the unstudied views of one of our true and tried Congressmen elect upon the duties and responsibilities of the great contest now going on in the land. Let them be read universally:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1866.

S. C. MERCER—*Dear Friend:* There is no use in organizing a new party. The old Republican Union party that saved this country, is now strong enough, wise enough, just enough, patriotic enough, and brave enough, to control and guide the old ship of State. So let us stick to the old landmarks. I have taken a through ticket, and don't intend to switch off. I will not pin my faith to the coat-tail of any man. Man is liable to err, but principle endures forever. Time will endorse every true, and every false step we do. All you have to do is to stand firm and see the salvation of the Lord. Tell our friends for me, in the Legislature, to pass the Franchise Bill the first thing they do. Show the bolters and their sympathizers that they know their duty and intend to perform it regardless of public clamor, newspaper squibs, or propounded of compromises from the *Gazette*, "That if the majority will abide by the Union platform, they (the minority) will sit and pass other measures." Tell our friends to listen to no such stuff, but pass straight through the Franchise Bill the first thing they do. I tell you I have been up in New-England, and the Union men are determined to stand by the loyal men of the South, both white and black. The Union majority in Congress is determined to do its duty.

Hoping to hear from you at length soon and often, I remain, as ever, your friend. W. B. STOKES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1866.

MR. S. C. MERCER—*Dear Sir:* It is now no time to grow faint or fall in the course we marked out five or six years since. We intend to sail triumphantly over every wave that impedes the onward progress of the ship that has stood so many shocks. Let him falter who can, or may, we will dare, and as sure as God ruleth, he will be buried before the mighty tread of the loyal hosts of this Union.

We need no party; the brave men fresh from many bloody fields of glory will stand by the sentiments that fired the hearts of the legions of the Union; the men that have braved the storm and have come out of the chemical crucible of war, stand by the cause that has cost so many brave lives and so many millions of treasure. There are now, as there was in the beginning, but two parties—Patriots and Traitors. We must stand by the former, or desert all to go with our worst enemies. In this cause we have invested honor, life, national faith and prosperity at home, and national respect and power abroad. It is the cause of civil and religious liberty, of education and civilization against barbarism, violated faith, anarchy and immorality. The cause is sacred. The contest is at present in the forum, no one knows how long it may remain there. It is no material issue as it was on the plains of Bull Run and Nashville. The soldiers of that contest are now the soldiers of the living God. We can not turn aside for faith in mother, wife or child. We will not leave now the principles of truth for which we have battled so long, for any human being.

The Legislature must prove faithful to the cause for which the noble dead that fill every battle-field around them, and protect them in the Capitol, laid down their lives. Neither the Governor of the State nor the nation can be trusted to them who are now or have been either, or enemies to either. They must be placed in the hands of unconditional and incorruptible Union men. We placed them there for that work, and as legislators they cannot falter in their work. Rebels must not be allowed to govern the State.

Yours truly, JOS. S. FOWLER.

An Unpublished Letter of Andrew Jackson.

From the Mount Sterling, (Ky.,) Sentinel.

Below we publish a letter of Gen. JACKSON'S, written to CUTHBERT BANES, Esq., introducing to him the celebrated AARON BURR. This letter bears date Aug. 13, 1805, and carries the mind far back to the memorable days of our past history; the days of JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE. Gen. JACKSON, we think, was then a Federal Judge at Nashville, and BURR, doubtless, was traveling over the West and South in furtherance of the schemes which he was subsequently tried for treason. It seems from the letter that this lettered and accomplished man won the hearts of all who came under the spell of his irresistible fascination, and called forth the highest eulogies from even Gen. JACKSON. The original of this letter is now in the possession of Mrs. MAGOWAN, of this county, who is the daughter of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, then a prominent merchant of Lexington, Ky. The handwriting is bold, rapid and energetic, characteristic of the hero of New Orleans. This letter reads as follows:

The late Vice-President of the United States, Mr. AARON BURR, is honored us with a visit. The citizens of Nashville and its vicinity, to hail him to our country, met at Mr. TALBOTT'S, Nashville, and gave him a dinner, amongst whom were Judge OVERTON, Gens. ROBERTSON and SMITH, together with the most respectable characters of the country. This we thought due to the merits of the man, and his services in the cause of liberty and republicanism. He has always been the true friend of the Western country; his bosom still beats high for its prosperity and future greatness, and I flatter myself that the citizens of Kentucky will show that respect to this mysterious man, that he has experienced from the citizens of Georgia, New-Orleans, Natchez, and this State, particularly under the present circumstances, when these things will be particularly grateful, when bestowed by a grateful people, as a tribute due to meritorious services, and when they flow from the pure streams of respect for merit. If you have not a personal acquaintance with Mr. BURR, permit me to make him known to you; and I flatter myself, on an acquaintance, you will be truly pleased with him. With my best wishes for your happiness, believe me to be,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 13, 1805.

Our Scandinavian Population.

A correspondent of the *American Messenger* estimates the number of Norwegians settled in the Northwest at two hundred thousand, one-third of them in Wisconsin. They are a rural people, having farms of moderate size, and living quiet and industrious lives. Few of them can read English, and their supply of native literature is very meagre. They have two Norwegian newspapers, each with a circulation of three or four thousand. Each house has its Bible, and generally two or three old books brought from Norway, and nothing more. Their religion is Lutheran, the State religion of their native country. They have a few ministers, and are establishing a college at Decorah, Wis., for which $50,000 have been raised, mostly among themselves. There are about fifty thousand Swedes also, and more coming rapidly. Emissaries go from this country to persuade their countrymen to come to a better land to stay. This efflux of populations is done with the consent of and with the Swedish Government for the recent change of constitution in favor of popular liberty. The settlers here more generally join the "Evangelical" branch of the Lutheran denomination. The Danes are quite numerous in this country, but they do not settle in communities by themselves, but scatter chiefly in towns.

Romance in Real Life.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The particulars of a decidedly romantic affair, the *denouement* of which has recently transpired, have come to our knowledge, and although for deferential reasons we shall not give the names of the parties, we are nevertheless at liberty to use the facts as related to us. Some five years since a gentleman whom we shall call Mr. B., lived in an Eastern city. He was blessed, with little of this world's goods, save two beautiful twin daughters. Mr. B. being at this time a widower, retained one of the daughters at home to attend to the domestic concerns of the household, while the other was sent out to work by the day at a neighboring factory. One of the proprietors, a bachelor of forty, was at length fascinated by the beauty of the pretty factory girl, and after numerous importunities prevailed upon her to consent to a secret marriage—his social position not permitting the existence of such a plebian alliance to be made public—but at the same time promising the girl that the bans should be published in due time. Even Mr. B. was not at the time aware of his daughter's marriage. But the villainy of the proceeding is yet to come. The would-be husband, having worked upon the mind of an unsuspecting girl to such an extent as to persuade her to a secret marriage, determined to carry his arts still further, and impose a mock marriage upon her. Accordingly, a license was forged, and a mock priest bribed to consummate the farce. A year passed, and the pseudo husband was ruined by an unfortunate investment. He determined to leave that part of the country and seek to retrieve his fortune in the West. Accordingly he told his dupe he must leave her, to which proceeding she not being willing to consent, he told her the story of his villainy and immediately left for parts unknown. She very prudently confided the whole matter to her father alone, and nothing was ever known of it by any other than these two. Meanwhile the Lothario came to this city and managed, by dint of sharp practice, to procure a precarious livelihood. Three years passed, and Mr. B. by one of those freaks of fortune by which army contracts and petroleum have revolutionized society of late, found himself the possessor of moderate wealth, and his business calling him hither, he purchased a residence in our city and removed his family into it. His daughter, the former factory girl, had married again—or rather in good faith—and was the happy wife of a prosperous merchant in the East. Now comes the *denouement*, which is soon told. The old deceiver saw the sister of his former victim on the street, thought she was not herself but her sister, inquired of bystanders and was told it was Miss B., and that she was an heiress—a construct that he could, of course, command her consent to a bona fide marriage by threats to expose her, and would thus obtain money, of which he stood so sadly in need, followed her home, walked in and announced himself as her former husband. Of course there was a scene—the lady never having even heard of her sisters trouble—and Mr. B. was at once summoned to the rescue. He took it in all its bearings at a glance, and treated the prospective husband in as vigorous an application of boot leather as ever unfortunate wight was subjected to. To the discomfited suitor's threats that he would have recourse to the law, Mr. B. replied that the whole course of his villainy was known to him, and that but for his desire to suppress the whole matter, he would give him a home in the penitentiary for the balance of his pestilential life. Here was an unexpected predicament. Thus the matter rests, and there is little probability that it will soon be revived.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

Paper pipes possess great advantages over others for many purposes. They are highly glazed inside, and thus diminish friction, are impregnated with bitumen, and therefore not attacked by insects or asides. Besides these points of superiority, they are sufficiently elastic to permit water to freeze in them without bursting, and pipes of 3, 4, and 5 inches diameter and a half inch thickness, have withstood a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch. These pipes are made by passing a strip of paper through molten bitumen and then winding it around a mandril under pressure. They have been used with great success in Paris, pipes as large as two feet in diameter having been laid in the streets. Both gas and water companies have used them.

A French observer finds the mean height of waves to be about the same in all oceans, that is about six feet. The neighborhood of land lessens the height one-half, and it is different for different parts of the same ocean. In the Pacific the waves are three or four times higher near America than near Asia. The highest waves were found between New-Holland and Adelia, and were about thirteen feet. A wave six feet high was observed to correspond to wind moving fifteen feet in a second.

A Frenchman says that the way to counteract the sting of an insect is to rub the wound with earwax. Convenient, certainly, with bee-stings.

The House of Representatives is asked to pass a law making the French system of weights and measures the standard in this country.

Spectroscopic observations show that indium, the latest discovered element, does not exist in the sun.

When it rains plentifully in March it will rain but little in September, and *vice versa*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; the cheapest power; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Office No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

W. & S. BUTCHER, SHEFFIELD, ENG LAND,
Office No. 54 Beekman-st., New-York,

Have received by recent importation:
Wm. Goodlad's C. S. Files for MACHINISTS.
Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, &c.
William Wilkinson & Son's Sheep Shears.
Grass Hooks, &c., &c., &c.,
all of which are offered to the trade on favorable terms.

TRUNKS BAGS VALISES, &c.,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
And a large assortment of French Morocco Bags, Dressing Cases, &c., just received from Paris.
Wholesale and retail
JOHN CATTNACH,
Manufacturer and Importer,
No. 86 Broadway, corner Wall-st.,
and No. 709 Broadway.

TURKEY RHUBARB SEED.
The first ever imported and raised in the United States. Will grow in the Northern States. Root sells at $6 to $8 per pound. Four ounces can be sent by mail for $1. Address WM. L. STAGE, New-York City.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, held this day at their office, No. 69 South-st., present a full Board. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the providence of God our esteemed friend and associate Capt. Ezra Nye has been removed by death, and it is fitting that this Board, of which he was an honored member, should record its sense of his high personal worth and of the public loss sustained by his death.

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. Nye we lament the loss of one who, by his energy, skill and fidelity to duty, won for himself a high place on the roll of American Shipmasters, which he maintained during his whole active career by his ability as a navigator, his manly courage and enterprise and his strict integrity, while his generous and benevolent disposition gained for him the deserved esteem and affection of all who knew him.

Resolved, That in the discharge of his duties as a member of this Board, Capt. Nye, by his prudence and care in the consideration of the questions arising for our determination, and his intelligence in guarding the interests confided to our keeping, rendered most efficient service to the commerce of this City up to the time of his death, and that his uniform courtesy and kindness in his personal intercourse with his associates in the Board, will be remembered by those who survive with sincere gratitude, and with deep sorrow for his loss.

Resolved, That this Board will attend the funeral of our deceased associate in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family, duly attested by the President and Secretary.

RUSSELL STURGIS, President.
FRANCIS PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1866.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. WOOLF'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. and 3s.

Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES of the New-York Society Library, will be held at the Library Building, University Place, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock P. M.; and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.

WM. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by a recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application. L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A FINE COW; WILL CALVE IN A very few days; well worthy the attention of gentlemen desirous of keeping a cow for their own family use; she is well bred and a splendid milker. Apply at 208 1st-av.

FOR SALE—A PIER GLASS AND CONNECTING Cornices, nearly new and in perfect order. Price $300. May be seen at the residence, No. 34 West-32d-st.

A LOT OF ROUND AND SQUARE wooden tanks for sale. Inquire at No. 18 Rose-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WILSON, TUCKER & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. E. WILSON is alone authorized to sign in liquidation of the affairs of the firm.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1866.

EDWIN WILSON,
FRANK H. TUCKER,
H. W. STOCKER.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1866.

MR. S. HEYMANN RETIRES FROM the firm of HEYMANN & SOPER this day. All claims and liabilities of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners, Messrs. W. R. and ALFRED SOPER, who continue the business as it heretofore existed under the name and firm of SOPER & CO.

NOTICE.—MR. SAMUEL F. BARGER BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.

M. M. FREEMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTELS.

A RARE CHANCE.

Furniture, fixtures and lease for sale of a first-class hotel, capable of accommodating two hundred persons, in one of the best localities of the State, now doing an excellent business. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of KAUFMANN, FRANK & WILCOXSON, No. 39 Nassau-st., or L. G. BANCROFT, No. 71 State-st., Albany.

$2,000 TO $4,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER with the above amount; must be thoroughly experienced in the advertising business and used to the control of canvassers. Business established. To the right man a salary with participation in profits will be allowed. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

$3,500.—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE—Now running; machinery, tools, &c., in good order; sold only in consequence of going to Europe for change; goods in regular trade sold for cash at a fair profit. Call at office, J. MACKAY, No. 221 Pearl-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE—A CORNER ON ONE of the leading avenues, average business $40,000 a year; profits over fifty per cent.; all sold over the counter; owner retiring. Further particulars on application to JOHN KAVANAH, northeast corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CRAPPELL'S PATENT toilet-glass for showing the back of head and neck at the same time as the front; an article of great utility, especially for ladies; can be seen at Dr. Sherwood's office, No. 546 Broadway, or at the patentee's, Main-st., Peekskill, N. Y.

A PARTY BEING IN WANT OF MONEY, will sell a portion of his stock in one of the best manufacturing companies in this City at a sacrifice. For full particulars address M. H., Box No. 4,211 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND poultry business attached to a first-class private market; long lease and low rent. Inquire all this week at No. 135 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS—Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

COAL.

COKE—DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY, AT REduced price. Apply at Coke Office, Metropolitan Gas Works, 12th-st. and North River.

H. & H. MURRAY.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE THREE-story brick house, No. 39 West-st., near 8th-av.; house in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; price $30,000, one-half cash. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A NEAT COTtage house, two stories and attic, with pleasure-ground, extending on two sides; is well and tastefully built for the present owner; has bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, and furnace, all in complete and perfect order. The grounds contain about one acre, and are tastefully laid out with choice shrubbery, 5 great variety of fruit, all in vigorous growth; a large barn and carriage-house, with other suitable outbuildings, making it altogether a most delightful residences in the town, commanding most beautiful and extensive views of the Hudson and surrounding country. Further particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. J. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st.; to W. F. SEYMOUR, FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Getty House; or at No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—THE elegant residence and country seat of the late C. B. White, containing about 40 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; the dwelling is large, and contains about 15 rooms; large barns, stables, carriage-houses, sheds, piggery, hennery, &c., &c.; shade and shrubbery very fine; good fruit, large garden, &c.; location on a high, wide street, two churches, a new graded school, post-office, banks, and depot of the horse railroad; all in all a most desirable residence; within two hours of New-York by New-Haven Railroad.

The above will be sold for cash, and on liberal terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF THIS CITY.

LOCATION—On Pelham Neck, with grand and extensive views of Long Island Sound.

HOUSE—House is large, 50 feet square, well finished and in complete order, with modern improvements.

GROUNDS—Consist of about 70 acres, beautifully and tastefully laid out.

OUTBUILDINGS—Numerous, consisting of stable, barn, carriage-house, &c., &c.

Price for all, including household furniture, $65,000.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of the late E. Boonen Graves at Morristown, N. J., 1¼ miles from Morristown Depot. The premises contain about 70 acres with the mansion-house, farmhouse, carriage-house, and barns, green and grapehouses. The dwelling-house is elegant and spacious, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are under the highest state of cultivation, containing fruit trees of every variety. The place is easily accessible from the City of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH 6TH-ST., NEAR 2D-ST., Williamsburgh, two brick factories; one front 20 by 60 feet, three stories and cellar; one rear, 22 by 40, two stories and cellar, windows on four sides; one two-story brick stable, front office attached; buildings are very strong, and suitable for any heavy business; with four lots, and sewer connection; this is a chance seldom offered. Also, for sale, one block of the river, two blocks of Grand, Roosevelt and Marcy-sts. The latter has been used as a cooper-shop; steam next door. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to R. ADAIR, No. 88 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE formerly occupied by Johnston Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia County, New-York. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barn, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountain and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A FIRST-class residence, in a location unsurpassed (near the East Rock,) with views as fine as any in the vicinity. The house is large, (about 50 feet square;) outbuildings good and abundant; garden and grounds tastefully improved and well laid out; fruit and shade trees in great variety; small fruits of all kinds, and in fact all the appurtenances of a first-class residence in one of the most beautiful cities in the United States, combining both city and country. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, AT CASTLETON HEIGHTS, a delightful, medium-sized villa, built recently in a substantial and tasteful manner, and now in perfect order. Also, stable, carriage-house, &c. The grounds comprise seventeen acres in lawn, garden, &c., with a choice of pure spring water between it and adjoining property. Fine shade trees, fruit trees, small fruits, &c. One mile from Factoryville or Fort Richmond Landings. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS OR FARMS AT Seaside, Westchester County, 1½ miles east of Harlem Railroad Depot. Two farms of 100 acres each, adjoining, with a magnificent new house and outbuildings on each. The land and buildings are in order, the property is located on very elevated ground, commanding an extensive view of the Sound and glimpses of the Palisades on the opposite shore. Will be sold in villa plots to parties designing to build, or in separate farms. Possession immediately. Apply to A. FINLAY, No. 21 Pine-st.

GOLD OR COPPER LANDS IN THE STATES OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA OR GEORGIA.—Wanted to purchase, several desirable gold or copper lands in the above States. Parties having lands in fee or on lease of the above description, desiring to sell on good terms, will find a purchaser by addressing the undersigned, with full description as to exact location, character and general advantages, the lowest and best terms upon which they can be purchased. Address G. S. G. B., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

ROLLING SPRING, NEW-JERSEY—BUSIness men in want of country homes, with rapid, prompt and frequent trains, should look at this locality. The first station on the Erie Railway, on the passage national highway; ten trains each way daily; annual commutation $50; 39 minutes from New-York, 24 minutes from Jersey City. Three new cottages for sale, $3,000, $8,000 and $10,000; also acre building sites, $300 each. Apply to GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR GREENPORT, L. I., THE place known as Walnut Grove, the residence of the late Capt. Lloyd Horton; 40 acres of land, 17 of which are woodland, 5 acres of pear trees, and the lawn inclosed by buckthorn hedges; the place is bounded by Long Island Sound on the north; altogether a very desirable 1 residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKENsack, N. J., several very desirable villa sites, 300x366, with streets and avenues laid out; beautifully situated; first-class neighborhood; fine scenery of the surrounding country; ¾ mile from railroad depot; 30 trains per day to New-York; perfectly healthy; fine fishing and boating. For price and particulars, inquire of Mr. MARSH, Room No. 9, 120 Broadway, New-York.

HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE, lot about 21 feet by 100, No. 27 West 31st-st., less than half a block from Broadway, in complete order, with all modern improvements; immediate possession; directly opposite the new Hoffman dwellings, and adjoining on the rear with a row of brown-stone houses; for sale low; elegant gas fixtures, at $15,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A MILE and a half from Factoryville or Fort Richmond Landings, a country residence of 3 acres of land, laid out with ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds; lawn, garden, &c.; house 30x34, containing 17 rooms; barn, stables, &c., all in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or Squire CLUTE, Factoryville Landing.

A HOUSE FOR SALE AT LESS THAN the old price, $13,000 (no less).—The handsome four-story, high-stoop, English basement house, No. 268 West 42d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway; single, extensive gas fixtures and all improvements. If not sold this week, will be rented to a good tenant at a fair rent. Inquire of the owner, ROBERT IRWIN, No. 30 Bowery

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses; designs, materials and workmanship the very best and strictly first-class, and one of the best sites, being near the main entrance to the Park; situate Nos. 25 and 27 East 69th-st., near Lexington-av. Apply on the premises to HAMILTON & CONNER, Builders.

FOR SALE—IN BEDFORD, L. I., SEVERAL very desirable residences on New-York-av., St. Mark's-place and Pacific-st., with all modern conveniences, large grounds, stable, &c., at $40,000, $35,000, $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $18,000; possession May 1; also, choice villa sites. For permits apply to G. H. ELKINS, No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HOHOKUS, NEW-JERsey, of the late B. E. Bremner, 88 acres, convenient to Erie Railway Depot, well stocked with choicest fruits, good house and outbuildings, one hour from New-York. Apply on the premises, or to ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 208 West-st., New-York.

J. BISHOP'S FACTORY, NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE—Suitable for cotton, woolen or iron manufacturing; 125 feet on State-st. and 220 feet on Shaffield-st.; brick, three and four stories high, with 85 horse power, belting, shafting, &c.; now running in good order. Inquire on the premises, No. 49 William-st., N. Y.

HIGH BRIDGE PROPERTY FOR SALE. —A plot of land just south of the High Bridge, fronting on Harlem River, Beach-st. and High Bridge-av., having a water grant to the Harbor Commissioners' pier line and a dock nearly completed, containing about 9 acres of land. Apply to H. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, five minutes' walk of Central Park entrance; No. 29 60th-st., north side, 22 feet east of Lexington-av.; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front English basement house, on 79th-st., 5 minutes' walk from Central Park; lot, 19x200. Also, two three-story high stoop dwelling-houses on 73d-st., near Lexington-av.; cheap and immediate possession. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

SING SING.—FOR SALE, 1¼ MILES FROM the station, an excellent house with about three acres of land, good garden, barn, water, &c.; fine evergreens, appies, peaches, pears, small fruits and cheap place. Inquire of A. S. RICHARDS & CO., No. 44 Cortlandt-st., or of DAVID MCCORD, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO FIRST-class stone-front houses, now finished, with all the modern improvements; Nos. 7 and 9 Sodhull, near Henry-st., ½ block from 1st-place; first-class appointings; immediate possession; terms low. Apply at No. 41 Hicks-st. D. DIXON.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, pleasantly situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY R. HILLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCE ON the Shrewsbury River, near Red Bank; 8 acres, 1 acre of lawn, fine shade, terrace to the water's edge, bathing, boating and fishing; if sold immediately, $9,000.

GEORGE F. BLAIR, No. 17 Leonard-st.

RARE CHANCE.—NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE—Seven cottages, unimproved, in the Sixth Ward, on the old Orange road, about a mile from the County house; will be sold low. Apply to JOHN F. BALDWIN, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

I WILL SELL, IF TAKEN SOON, A number of pleasant residences in the Borough of Newark, N. J., on the line of the Morris and Essex and the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroads, at prices varying from $3,500 to $25,000. VIRGIL CORNISH.

47 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT MULford, Central Railroad, New-Jersey. Address Mrs. PAXTON, Jersey City. Apply to Wm. BOARD, Milford.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone houses, just finished, on 82d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; will be sold cheap; location first-class. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 18 ACRES, WITH new house, barn, &c., at Stamford, within twelve minutes drive of the depot. For further particulars address Box No. 322, Post-office, Stamford, Conn.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF fine farms, building lots and houses with improved grounds for sale. Apply to P. DEAN DOW & SON, No. 19 Wall-st., from 9½ to 11½ A. M., or at Plainfield.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A cottage house 1½ miles from depot, with 3 acres land; plenty of shade trees. Price, $4,000. Apply to WM. GOTT, Probate Office, Stamford.

FOR SALE

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY. JUSTUS M. PHELPS.

We have on hand in this City, on Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey,

SOME VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

FOR SALE AT NEWTON, NEW-JERSEY—A large and elegant mansion, located in the centre of the village, within three minutes' walk of churches, schools, post-office, &c., about two acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, orchard, &c. The house was built in 1862 in the very best manner, and is a most attractive style of architecture—hall 10 feet wide, with large parlor, library, sitting and dining-room on first floor, with kitchen, butler's pantry, &c., &c. Also six fine bedrooms and bath-room on second floor, and two in attic, heated by a low-pressure steam furnace; is supplied with hot and cold water and first-rate range; cellar under the whole thoroughly drained and cemented; marble mantels throughout, and a "low down" Philadelphia grate in sitting-room; 60 feet from street. 47 feet front by 42 feet deep, with two-story kitchen 20x22 feet. The stable is new, built of brick covered with slate, stalls for five horses, with abundant carriage room, &c.; choice fruit of all kinds. For a full and explicit description of this fine place call on HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York. Fifteen acres first-rate land can be had with it if desired.

FOR SALE IN WESTERN NEW-YORK, NEAR AUBURN—The mansion and grounds of Messrs. Leitch, formerly the residence of the late Daniel Kellogg, Esq., at Skaneateles. This place is one of the best and most desirable offered for sale in any part of the State. The house is large, and contains about 20 acres, and is laid out in lawn, garden, orchard, about 15 acres in pasture and plow land. The fruit plot, embraced in the garden proper, is unsurpassed in quality of fruit and choice varieties. The lawn is fully shaded with linden and maples. The mansion (about 40x50) has over 20 rooms; parlor ceiling 13½ feet; second floor 11½ feet, and is a very commodious residence, overlooking Lake Skaneateles. There is also in the place large and productive apple orchard of grafted fruit. This estate is offered for sale as the owners are about changing their residence. Price $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Charles Chauncey, Esq., situated at Burlington, N. J., 20 miles from Philadelphia, 67 from New-York; express trains to both places every day; the place fronts on the river Delaware; the house is large, consisting of a main building, with two wings, and has an ice-house back of the house and on each side is a beautiful lawn filled with rare ornamental trees, and extending to the back street. On the other side of the street is a stable, with stabling for two or three horses and room for several carriages, and a large vegetable and fruit garden, with choice pears, plums and peaches in abundance and variety; there is a greenhouse and gardener's house on the property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing thirty-four acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order and recently built of the best materials; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and surrounding country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises, of WILLIAM MALONEY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., or Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. HARMER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

FOR SALE—TO IRON OR STEEL MANUFACturers—The property known as the New-York Steel Company's Works, situated on Staten Island, in the town of Southfield, Richmond County, New-York, with 14 acres of land and the buildings thereon, containing all the necessary machinery and furnaces for making steel and iron; the whole complete and in good running order. Drawings and diagrams will be shown by applying to COURTLANDT PALMER, or } Trustees.
CHARLES D. GIBSON, }

No. 52 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—From which a fine view of the Sound for Long Island Sound, 1¼ hours from 27th-st.; or on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

A desirable farm of 130 acres (or less if desired) of land, on which is an excellent 1½-story frame house, good outbuildings and choice orchard.

For particulars inquire of H. H. T., care LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st.

A HANDSOME FARM OF 120 ACRES, in the New-Brunswick district, 20 miles from depot, under fine cultivation and good fences, well watered, and in a high state of productiveness; 60 acres of which are in timber; fine large modern house, 13 rooms and cellar, with handsome shade and ornamental trees; barn and outbuildings complete and in fine order; will be sold at a low price. Also, other farms, varying in size and price. RUTSEN HARDENBERGH, No. 76 Cedar-st., upstairs.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and undercellar (French filled) in with brick, on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb ave. Price $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $4,000 each.

Also, the corner lot adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, ONE MILE west of Geneva, containing 130 acres, (15 in wood,) in a fine state of cultivation; elevated, with a fair view of Seneca Lake and the village; a stream of water passes through the place, affording motive-power for all the culinary purposes required—churning, shelling corn, &c.; dwelling of brick, two stories, with ample barns and outhouses, recently painted and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GERMAN OPERA—WILLIAM TELL. Cast including Mme. Johanna Rotter, Mlle. Sophia Dziuba, Wilhelm Formes, Franz Himmer, Theodore Habelman, Joseph Weinlich.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE FAIRY CIRCLE and THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY; OR, THE YANKEE HELP.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HUNCHBACK. Characters by Miss Bateman Miss Ida Vernon, Messrs. J. C. Cowper, Charles Pope, George Brooks, J. W. Blaisdell, E. Barry, Holmes, Lewis and Beadle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Ward, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Madeline Henriques and Mrs. John Sefton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, 3 GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company, and I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, HANDY ANDY and PUTNAM.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW, THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock; EARTHQUAKE; Or, THE SPECTRE OF THE NILE. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY. COSTUMES, &c. THE SPHINX, INFANT DRUMMER, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE GREAT HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE, will assist in brilliant FETE DE JOUR.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities; CHALLENGE DANCE, SHYLOCK; Or, THE JEW OF CHATHAM-STREET.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING—BLIND TOM.

STUDIO BUILDING.
No. 15 10th-st.
THIS DAY, NEW PICTURES.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Times the Great Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed is the aggregate amount of advertising returned to the Revenue Department, (according to the *Herald's* figures,) for the thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864, and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, by THE TIMES and the *Herald* respectively:

Paper.	1864. No. of Lines.	1865. No. of Lines.	Total. No. of Lines.
TIMES	1,645,413	1,896,080	3,541,493
Herald	1,443,837	1,655,480	3,099,317
TIMES excess.	201,576	240,600	442,176

This shows THE TIMES to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation among business people, its larger sheet and clearer print, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their wants to the public.

NOTE.—The number of lines in the *Herald* columns averages about 260, counting short and long advertisements. It seems, then, that THE TIMES published, in 1865, *nine hundred and thirty-six columns* more advertisements than did the *Herald*. That fact conclusively decides which paper is the chosen Business Organ of the People.

SECOND NOTE.—The following "note" appears in the *Herald* of the 12th inst.:

"The TIMES, in order to make a show of business, publishes a statement pretending that it is from the official returns to the Revenue Department. This statement is made up in the TIMES office to suit its own purposes. No returns of the kind have ever been made to that Department. Our table, given above, is taken from the official books, and is strictly correct in every particular."

All the "pretending" we have made has been to *take the Herald's own returns*. If they are not accurate, the fault is certainly not ours. We simply showed by exact deduction from their own figures *how much* advertising each paper printed, and were very careful to be within the limit. The fact that the TIMES last year printed *nearly one thousand columns* more advertisements than did the *Herald* cannot be denied, that is if the *Herald's* revenue figures are correct. We point to *actual* advertising, as measured up from our files; our neighbor *infers* so much advertising from certain returns that might as well represent anything else.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at this port last evening, with three days later advices. There had been no material change in the relations between Prussia and Austria; both Powers continued to make warlike preparations and there was little hope of maintaining peace. Great agitation prevailed in France and Italy on the subject and both countries were preparing to concentrate armies of observation on their German frontiers. The statemet that NAPOLEON had concluded arrangements for the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico is confirmed. The European prisoners in Abyssinia, whose fate has excited so much interest, were about to be released from their long confinement. There has been a large advance in American securities in the English market, Five-Twenties reaching 73¼ to 74.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. MCDOUGALL rose to apologize for some remarks made a few days ago in reference to his colleague. He regretted having made these remarks, and he begged the pardon of the Senate, as he had already begged pardon of his colleague. Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for whatever additional information he may have received since his last report in relation to the Southern States. The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, and then postponed until Tuesday next. The bill in relation to the *habeas corpus* was taken up.

In the House, Mr. MORRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to regulate the terms of the United States Courts in the Eastern District of New-York, and for other purposes, which was considered and passed. Mr. LYNCH also introduced a bill to provide for military instruction in the Agricultural College, established under the act of July 2, 1862, which was read twice and referred. The bill increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions to $4,000, and of the Chief Clerk to $2,500, being before the House on reconsideration was passed by a vote of 60 to 51. Mr. VAN HORN reported a bill to construct a ship canal around Niagara Falls. After discussion, during the rest of the morning hour, the bill went over till Tuesday next, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganize the army.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported to regulate the working hours of drivers in New-York City. Also, regulating the fare on street railroads in New-York and Brooklyn. Also, against the bill to compel the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to remove their rails; which was agreed to. The City Tax Levy was announced from the Assembly with amendments, and a motion to non-concur was carried. One of the Assembly amendments provides that no omnibus, stage or conveyance line, or any Company in New-York shall demand or receive any greater fare than six cents for conveyance of passengers, on any part of their respective roads below Forty-second-street. Among the bills passed are the following: Authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to borrow money for the support of the poor; amending the Mechanics' Lien Law of New-York; requiring the Life Insurance Companies to report annually to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department full and accurate statements of the dividends paid by them; to make more stringent the Unsafe Building Act of New-York; incorporating the New-York Northern Railroad Company. The Assembly resolution, authorizing the Governor to confer brevet commissions upon the officers of the National Guard, who have served in the late rebellion and been honorably discharged, was adopted. A message was received from the Governor disapproving the bill to secure the navigation of the Oneida Lake Canal.

In the Assembly, the New-York City TAX LEVY Bill was announced from the Senate, with a message of non-concurrence with the House amendments. A motion to recede was lost, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. The following bills were passed: To provide a public parade-ground in Brooklyn; relative to service of processes in the New-York District Courts; to provide for the widening of the Bloomingdale Road; to authorize Supervisors of Kings County to borrow money for the support of the poor; to authorize the Dry Dock Railroad Company to extend their track. Mr. CURTIS moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost providing for the election of Comptroller in New-York City at the general election in November. Which was lost by a vote of 44 to 45. Mr. SELDEN reported a bill to authorize the taxation of stockholders of banks.

GENERAL NEWS.

Letters from Jamaica state that the Royal Commission of examination into the late tragical events upon the Island, closed its sittings on the 4th inst., after two months labors. Gov. EYRE had been re-examined, and had submitted additional documents in vindication of his official course. He contends that the information transmitted to him furnished sufficient ground for the summary proceedings instituted. One planters had conveyed to him various expressions of their confidence and approval of his administration. Quiet prevailed throughout the island.

It is reported from Portland that Gen. MEADE has ordered troops to be sent to Eastport.

The celebration of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was celebrated by the colored people of Washington yesterday. There were probably four or five thousand colored men in the procession, while ten thousand were interested spectators, manifesting their joy and gladness by waving their hats and handkerchiefs and cheering lustily. At the White House they were addressed by the President in cordial and congratulatory terms.

Advices from Fort Larned to the 5th inst. say that a treaty has been made with the last remaining band of Cheyennes and Dog Soldier Indians, by Maj. WYNKOOP. There is not now a hostile band of Indians on the plains that has not been visited and talked to by Maj. WYNKOOP, and all agree that the peace were will be a strong and enduring one, it having been made with the warriors in the field, rather than with the old men in council.

The late celebration of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill by the colored people of Norfolk, Va., was attended with a serious disturbance, resulting in the death of several persons. It is reported that the negroes were attacked by rowdies, and in defending themselves a general fight ensued. Troops have been sent over from Fortress Monroe to guard against a repetition of the affair.

A call has been issued for a convention to meet at KNOXVILLE on May 3d, composed of delegates from all counties in East Tennessee, to memorialize the Legislature for leave to form a new State, to be called the State of East Tennessee, or to take such steps in reference to the matter as may be deemed advisable.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* insists notwithstanding the interpretations from Washington, that the recent proclamation of the President had the legal effect of abolishing martial law and restoring the *habeas corpus*.

The Government Commissioners have accepted forty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, mail line, west of Omaha, Nebraska, and the work is progressing at the rate of a mile a day. Sixty-one miles were completed on the 10th inst.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been finished 23 miles west of Topeka. The branch between Lawrence and Leavenworth is three-fourths finished.

Gov. FENTON will issue, to-day, a proclamation declaring this City in peril from impending pestilence.

LOCAL NEWS.

An action for alleged slanderous words spoken was brought on for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice MASON and a Jury. JANE N. GLEESON, the plaintiff, averred that the defendant, HENRY G. SHAFFER, called her a thief, and charged her with having broken open his trunk and stealing valuables therefrom. The defendant did not appear on trial. One witness was examined on behalf of the plaintiff, fully substantiating the allegation as to the speaking of the slanderous words. The Court charged the Jury that the uttering of the words was clearly actionable. A verdict of six cents being returned, the Justice said to the Jury that it was a most extraordinary verdict, and asked them how they could come so such a conclusion. The reply was that it had not been proved to them what damage plaintiff had sustained, or what her standing was in the community. The Court thereupon reminded the jurors they had nothing to do with that, inasmuch as every person was presumed to be of good moral character until otherwise shown. A motion will be made to set aside the verdict as being against law and evidence.

A special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, and the subject of cholera on board the steamship *Virginia* was considered. Dr. SWINBURNE informed the Board that the *Virginia* had been sent to the Lower Bay, and in reply to a query as to the arrival of the infected ship in the Upper Bay, he said that the quarantine officers have not usually commenced the examination of ships below until the 1st of June. A telegram was sent to Gov. FENTON, urging him to sign the Board's Proclamation of Peril; another telegram was sent to Secretary STANTON, soliciting the use of the Battery Barracks in the event of necessity; a Committee was appointed to visit the cholera ship, and report to the Board to-day what measures should be taken, and, after other business, the Board adjourned to meet as an Excise Commission at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday. The free trade resolutions offered at the last meeting were reported upon as being inopportune for discussion by the Chamber. The resolutions of Mr. BLUNT, offered at the last meeting, on the subject of the appointment of apprentices in the navy, were reported upon and adopted. The Executive Committee reported that the Southern States were generally acknowledging their indebtedness contracted prior to the rebellion, and were making honorable efforts to pay both interest and principal. Capt. C. C. DUNCAN was appointed a Commissioner to license sailors' boarding-houses and hotels. A resolution of respect to the memory of the late Capt. EZRA NYE was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Yesterday morning Messrs. JOHN G. COOLEY, JAMES CROMBIE, THEODORE GRANNIS, B. LYNES, CHARLES L. FRANKLIN, WILLIAM H. BELL, JOHN M. PRATT, CHARLES L. KILLEY, JOSEPH S. RIDGWAY and Dr. JAMES B. BIRD, residents of Brooklyn, dwelling near the Bedford Brewery, appeared before SETH C. HAWLEY, Esq., and gave further testimony concerning the waste water which escapes from the brewery, an alleged nuisance for whose abatement they have petitioned. Col. BLISS, Attorney for the Health Board, and Mr. ELIJAH BROWN, counsel for the owner of the brewery, conducted the examination, and after the testimony had been closed, Col. BLISS took the papers, to present them to the Health Board for final action.

The car-drivers' strike was terminated yesterday by the return of the drivers to their old duties at the old rate of wages. The strike proved a failure, the Railroad Companies having demonstrated by actual experiment that there was a great plenty of men ready and willing to work at the wages they offered. Fearing to be left out in the cold entirely by these new importations, the old drivers thought best to succumb. Cars were run regularly upon all the routes yesterday, and the various roads have resumed their usual traffic. The public, which has been the greatest sufferer by the disarrangement of the roads, will rejoice at being able once more to rely upon the streetcars to convey it to and from business.

A welcome was extended to Mr. JAMES BROOKS last evening by citizens of the Eighth Congressional District, at the Everett Rooms, on Broadway, on the return of Mr. BROOKS from Washington. Hon. JAMES KELLY presided, and speeches were made by Mr. ELI P. NORTON and others.

In the Police Courts yesterday the following commitments were made: JOSEPH MAIS, Jr., and CHARLES HYLAND, on a charge of burglary at No. 433 East Houston-street, and JOSEPH MAIS, Sr., on a charge of receiving the stolen goods; JOSEPH STRAM, on a charge of receiving stolen goods from the pier of the New-Haven Steamboat Company; JOHN RICE, on a charge of felonious assault, with a pistol, upon BARNEY MULLEN; EDWIN APPEL, a porter in the employ of Messrs. ARCHER & PANCOAST, of No. 9 Mercer-street, on a charge of larceny.

An action of some interest in the dramatic world was on trial yesterday, in the Marine Court, before Justice GEDDES and a Jury. The suit is entitled AUGUSTINE DALY *vs.* H. L. BATEMAN, father of Miss KATE BATEMAN the actress, and is brought to recover the sum of $410, alleged to be due for services in influencing the Philadelphia Press and public to favorably receive the play of "Leah, the Forsaken." The trial will be continued to-day.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the members and friends of the American Protestant Association in celebration of the 337th anniversary of the great protest of MARTIN LUTHER, was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Rev. Dr. STRONG and others, and the Harmonic Society performed some excellent selections of music appropriate to the occasion.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Comptroller to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the Second-avenue Railroad, in accordance with the offer of the Treasurer of said road, published in the NEW-YORK TIMES. The resolution from the other Board regulating the fare of Central Park hacks, was laid over.

The Court of General Sessions took a start yesterday, and did some business beyond what it has been doing all week. Only one prisoner, GEORGE WILSON, who pleaded guilty of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months. Several others were sent to the Penitentiary for various terms.

HENRY SUNKEL, aged 9 years, was run over by a Fourth-avenue car yesterday afternoon, while coming home from school. The wheels passed over his neck, causing instantaneous death. The remains were removed to his parents' residence, No. 57 Forsyth-street.

The successful candidates for admission to the Bar are requested to appear in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, at 10 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of taking the oath of office, signing the roll, and receiving their diplomas.

The new Police Law for Jersey City has just been discovered to be a dead letter, owing to the fact that it lacks the signatures of the Governor and the President of the Senate. The original bill was signed by them by mistake.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court in the case of MARTHA WILSON *vs.* GEORGE W. WILSON.

The Metropolitan Board of Health is to organize as a Board of Excise at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Gold and Exchange were lower by ¼ per cent. yesterday, and the Government Securities all advancing. Money 4@5 per cent. to the Brokers. The Railway Speculation was affected by the Cholera rumors, some of which were of the most absurd nature, and the whole without any sensable ground, so far as the business of the City is concerned.

A less active demand prevailed, yesterday, for Breadstuffs, which opened buoyantly, but closed in favor of buyers. Provisions and Cotton were in better request, as were also Tallow, Stearine and Linseed Oil. The freight engagements included 1,000 bales of Cotton for Liverpool.

Our Gallant Defenders and the President.

President JOHNSON's experience of the annoyances incident to his every official act, as briefly told to the soldiers and sailors of the Union on Wednesday evening, does not widely differ, we fancy, from the experience of every one who strives to do his duty. When he does anything, howsoever meritorious, the motives that have prompted him are impugned and abused. When, obeying the best dictates of his judgment, he refrains from action, his abstinence is attributed to everything but honorable desires. The recent order touching the preference to be accorded to persons creditably discharged from service in the army and navy, has afforded a timely illustration. Had all recognition of this sort been withheld, sundry fault-finders, in Congress and the Press, would have arraigned the President for his neglect of a meritorious class; he would have been accused of indifference to persons who are entitled to national consideration; and his dispensation of patronage would have been generally assailed as unjust and corrupt. Now, however, he is attacked for having issued the order. Its justice and propriety are passed over unnoticed. And they who, on their own showing, should have been foremost in their praise of the order, are actually vilifying its author in connection with it; deriding its terms, denying the President all credit in regard to it, and deprecating its too sweeping application as certain to produce inconvenience and disappointment to office-seekers not tainted with gunpowder.

From these grumblers and malcontents the President appeals to the people. And he may do so with confidence. Wednesday's gathering was an answer to his revilers which will carry weight wherever the circumstances under which it occurred are fairly understood. In every part of the land there are brave men whose hearts will echo the friendly expressions of which the President's speech was an eloquent but impromptu acknowledgment. Be their own lot what it may, they will appreciate the motives and the object of the recent order; they will feel that he who uses his position to promote the welfare of those who have earned the nation's gratitude, deserves the nation's support; and they are not unlikely to contrast his thoughtful, unassuming friendship with the jealousy and selfishness of his Radical assailants.

Apart from the occasion of this the latest display of popular feeling, it is perhaps natural that our gallant soldiers are on the side of the President. Their sympathies are with the man of action as against the men of talk. They know that the dangers they encountered were in a measure shared by him; they know that he risked life and all in the cause for which they fought and bled; and they have little respect for the opposition of "closet patriots and humanitarians."

The men who have proved their attachment to the Union at the cannon's mouth are, moreover, among the most magnanimous of our citizens. The talk of vengeance comes not from them. Threats of confiscation are not of their making. They served as soldiers in the cause of the Union, not of a section or a faction; and having achieved decisive victory, they spurn all ignoble antipathies. As the President has well said: "Take the brave men who sustained the flag on the field and on the wave, and you will find better feelings and better judgment on these questions than you will find with those who have been sitting in the closet and never smelled gunpowder. Yes," he added—and the fact as he states it is indisputable—"*from the private up to the Commanding-General, they know better how to treat the present circumstances than any of those closet patriots and humanitarians.*" Had the President been inclined to elaborate on the point, he might have appealed to our heroic commanders by name with thrilling effect. He might have called the Grants, and Shermans, and Meades, and Sheridans of the army into the witness-box, one after another, and from the lips of each the same story would have been heard. They fought to prevent the destruction of the Union, and they would now treat the South as an integral part of the Union, with a full right to share its privileges. Such being the feeling of the great Captains of the country, it is not surprising that the hosts whose valor they guided to a successful issue, have taken their stand as supporters of the President. It is in this light that the demonstration of Wednesday night possesses its chief significance.

The emphasis with which the President insists that only loyal men can be admitted to Congress as representatives of Southern States, is an answer to many of the allegations which have been preferred against him. His words upon this subject, however, are merely the words of every conservative Union man. The desire to see the South restored to its place in the Capitol, does not imply indifference to the necessity of loyalty as a test of individual fitness. It is a condition precedent which should remove all alarm on the part of Union men; and it is the only condition precedent to which the South can offer no reasonable objection.

The Approaching European War.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the Vienna press that Austria is not arming, the advices from Paris and other political centres, by the *Persia* last night, show that there is a prodigious massing of troops near the old battle grounds of the former wars between the two German Powers. But unlike the slow concentration of forces in the times of FREDERICK THE GREAT and MARIA THERESA, the present movement is by steam. Every train to Silesia and Bohemia is crowded with the white coats of the Austrian infantry; all night long the heavy freight-trains burdened with cannon, and shell and shot and all the furniture of war rumble over the roads connecting Vienna with the North.

The splendid Imperial Hussars have begun also their northward march. Forty thousand men are already concentrated on the borders of Saxony.

A strategical point which Austria never possessed in the struggle with FREDERICK, and of immense importance to her—the City of Cracow—is being fortified and heavily garrisoned. Formidable garrisons are being collected at the old historic points of Silesia, so famous in the wars of the eighteenth century. Even as in our civil war, so many battles were fought over again at certain fixed and necessary strategical positions, so without doubt, if war result, we shall hear of battles between Prince CHARLES and Gen. BENEDEK on fields which are immortal with the names of FREDERICK and his Generals.

It shows the grandeur of the approaching conflict, as well as the danger of Austria, that armies are moving at the same time from Austria proper toward the Lower Danube, Eastern Silesia, Bohemia and the Adriatic.

Dangers from Russia, Italy and Hungary must be guarded against, as well as the great attack from Prussia. The latter Power is now without doubt preparing for the field. Three corps are already spoken of as under arms, and probably more can be immediately put in marching order, for it must be remembered that Prussia has an almost perfect military organization, and can summon with the greatest rapidity a vast army to the field. Her Government has sent forth a circular to the lesser Powers of Germany, which shows the seriousness of the position. She demands to know categorically what their course will be in case of an attack by Austria on the Prussian territory, and proclaims that in this struggle "there can be no neutrality in Germany." When it is remembered that Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and other minor German States can put 500,000 men in the field, the importance of this demand and of its answer will be seen. The final and dreaded conflict between the two Powers seems for the moment delayed for the reply to this diplomatic question; and in the meantime the great Powers, France and England, are having an opportunity to intervene and to propose a compromise. England has no weight in Germany, but France, with 600,000 men to throw into one scale or the other, will have to be listened to. A compromise is already suggested in the journals—an exchange of a portion of Prussian Silesia to Austria for the Duchies, which Prussia is seeking to "annex;" but in the present temper both of the Prussian Cabinet and people, it is doubtful if such an offer, even supposing it to be made, would ever be entertained.

Austria's position and tone are even more haughty and confident; and passions are now so much aroused that interest and prudence may be lost sight of. Her dangers in the event of a European war are certainly great, and yet she may take the old part and defy them all, trusting to that luck or power which has so often carried her through even greater trials.

Italy has evidently determined to make the bold stroke for Venetia, if the war become a fact, and we already hear of 40,000 men concentrated near Bologna, and of confirmed rumors of an alliance between the Prussian and Italian Governments.

The great question of all, however, the position of France, is not answered. The Emperor has given no sign to the world of what he will do. He waits to take that place—for which France willingly bears the burdens in peace of 500,000 armed men—of *arbiter* of nations; for that crisis, when both parties standing armed for the struggle, his word, and his 500,000 bayonets offered to either will prevent war, or will make the one certainly victor. And yet it must be, even to the French Emperor, a difficult path to choose. With Prussia, he loses all chance and hope of securing the Rhine; with Austria, he takes the side unpopular in France, of opposition to Italy and the liberation of Venetia. So doubtful would war be in its issue for him, that our hopes for peace, now, may well rest in his interest in peace, and on his influential advice prevailing.

THE LATE RAILWAY STRIKE.—As we all know, the car-drivers' strike—which is now at an end—has been prolific of immense inconvenience to the public, great suffering to the strikers and their families, and no small loss in money to the railroad companies. Any system, therefore, which will permanently harmonize the interests in conflict, and prevent the recurrence of similar difficulties, is worthy of serious attention. It seems to us that the adoption of a plan here which has been for many years in successful operation on the French railways would bring about this desirable result. In France it is the custom to graduate the compensation of railroad employes in the ratio of their faithfulness to duty and duration of their time of service. By this course, which is intrinsically just, and which beside is a perpetual encouragement to the employe to do his work well, strikes on the French roads are altogether avoided, for the best of all reasons, that there is never occasion to resort to them.

There is no reason why a system of this kind, so equitable in its operation, should not be acceptable to all concerned, and thus forever put a stop to the annoying and unprofitable difficulties which have afflicted the public, the drivers and the Railroad Companies during the past week.

Vallandigham—Stevens.

"VALLANDIGHAM called on THAD. STEVENS to-day, and in course of conversation stated that if the President did not immediately begin to appoint Democrats to office he could not retain the adherence of a single Democrat three weeks longer."—*Tribune.*

When Sir WALTER SCOTT gave alms to a mendicant, the recipient replied: "May your honor live till I pay you." If *such* Democrats as VALLANDIGHAM live till President JOHNSON "appoints them to office," they will rejoice in a brave old age. For that class of Democrats the President has neither respect nor sympathy. Though a Democrat himself, recognizing the democratic principle as inalienably allied to free government, he believes that secession and rebellion demoralized the Democratic Party; that its organization during the great struggle for the Union was essentially disloyal. He left that party for the sake of the Government and the Union, when he found in Mr. BUCHANAN an imbecile, and a majority of his Cabinet traitors. But he makes, as he ought, a broad distinction between "Copperhead" Democrats who controlled conventions, State and National, and the thousands of good and true men of the Democratic Party who stood with Republicans, shoulder to shoulder, in resisting secession and rebellion.

President JOHNSON believes further, that there is a class of party leaders who, now that the rebellion has been conquered, are conspiring to retard the progress of reconstruction—to keep the Union divided, and thus to deprive the Republic of the fruits of victories which cost thousands of millions of its treasure and rivers of its heart's blood. He believes that neither secession nor rebellion did or could take States out of the Union; and he believes, with equal confidence, that Congress, though temporarily under the control of a "directory," will fail to keep them out of the Union. He believes that a so-called Confederacy which dwarfed the Stripes and effaced the Stars from the Federal Flag, were traitors; and he believes that conspirators who now pretend that the glorious FLAG is thus mutilated are as impotent to accomplish their designs as they are to strike an equal number of STARS from the firmament.

The President holds that, so far as the States were affected by ordinances of secession, the *repeal* of those ordinances restored them. Members of Congress from Tennessee, including himself, held their seats *after* their State had seceded. Why, it is asked, when the secession ordinance is rescinded, and a loyal State Government restored, are her members kept out of their seats? Not that a majority of members believe that they ought to be excluded—but because a Committee of Fifteen (the "Directory") wills it.

The Radical Congressional leaders, abetted by the Radical Press, who, "the wish being father to the thought," falsely charge him with an abandonment of his principles and party, will fail in their schemes. His principles and purposes are *pronounced*. He is a positive man. His mission is to complete the work of reinaugurating Union, Order and Fraternity, handmaidens of Peace and Prosperity.

While, therefore, President JOHNSON can neither be driven into the Democratic Party, or "Tylerized," it may reasonably be supposed that organized opposition to his Administration in Congress—where Mr. SUMNER, who denounces him in the Senate, and Mr. STEVENS, who assails him in the House, are sustained by majorities in both branches—and while he is persistently slandered by the Radical Press, that he *will be driven to discriminate between friends and foes*. Those who fancy that all the blows are to be struck by one party, are, of course, self-deceived. The smiters cannot long enjoy that luxury. If "turning the other cheek" ever was in fashion, it went out with the rebellion.

THE ENORMOUS PRICE OF UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK.—Some idea of the rise in the price of unimproved property in New-York may be gathered from the report of the great up-town sale which took place yesterday. A lot on Eighth-avenue and Seventy-second-street, 25 feet 8 inches by 100 feet, sold for the enormous sum of *eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars*. On the adjoining cross-streets, lots readily went off at five, six and seven thousand dollars, with little available grading, no drainage, no building improvements, and situated nearly six miles from the City Hall. This sort of thing may last for a time; but a similar rage for real estate speculation has often before brought ruin in its path—not, however, to the original owner, who usually gets the fair value of his property in his first installment.

NATIONAL MILITIA SYSTEM.—The extent to which the General Government should regulate and enforce militia laws throughout the States of the Union is deserving of consideration in connection with the military bill now before Congress. It is quite certain that in most of the States the militia system is little better than a burlesque, and we do not know of one State in which it even approaches respectability. We are not denying that there are some admirable militia regimeuts in each State, but taking the system as a whole with reference to any one State, either in regard to the extent of its application to the citizens, or to the enforcement of the laws providing for muster days, drill, &c., it is known to everybody that it is a failure. And yet the importance of a proper militia system, in a country like ours, and under a form of government like this, has been incessantly urged by all our great statesmen and soldiers from WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and ADAMS, down to SCOTT and GRANT; and they have almost to a man testified their belief in the necessity of a compulsory militia service. The soundness of their theory, (as is remarked by a writer on the subject,) was proved by the events of 1812-13 as well as by those of 1861-5. "For one whole year, 1812-13, twenty-five thousand British troops invaded our country, defeated our army in every encounter, captured our posts, burned our Capital, while we had *more than a million men on our militia rolls*, and two hundred thousand actually under arms." And we all know too well what the North suffered in the early times of the late war from the want of a disciplined soldierly militia. The same writer, from whom we have already quoted, further remarks: "Not only theory recommends and history confirms the necessity of a compulsory militia, but the experience of thirty years proves the utter hollowness and unreliability of a volunteer militia. Until a dress parade is deemed a great strategic movement, or until the fate of a battle can be decided by ordering arms with a bang, a volunteer militia will be of no avail." It would have been well had this very important subject received more consideration in Congress, pending the action upon a permanent military system for the whole country. The prominent officers of the militia in the different States should have been before the Military Committee; and by their experience, conjointly with the knowledge of the regular army officers, and the wisdom of Congress, we would surely have settled upon some militia system for the nation more effective than our present one.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—Few well-informed persons will be disposed to credit the report of a London journal, brought last night by the *Persia*—that the Emperor of the French, after withdrawing his troops from the interior of Mexico, intends to keep possession of Vera Cruz and other commercial ports as security for the expenses of the invasion. The story is altogether improbable. The Emperor is shrewd enough to know that the longer he holds on to his bad Mexican bargain, the more it will cost him.

THE LATEST ABOUT THE BRITISH REFORM BILL.—If Lord RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE have counted heads rightly, they are to have a majority of twenty on the Reform Bill in the House of Commons. The threat of an appeal to the people must have made some converts. Defeat seemed almost certain, according to former reports.

EXCITING WAR INTELLIGENCE.—The Eastport correspondent of a Provincial journal states that the Fenian attack on Campo Bello resulted in the flight of two resident fishwives from the island. The story is, no doubt, exaggerated, in order to create the impression that *actual war* is meant by Gen. KILLIAN.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A correspondent asks special attention to a painful occurrence. He says: A sad, and not unfrequent accident, occurred to-day on one of the City cars, which calls for a word of caution. A passenger sat with his elbow out of the window, when the stake of an empty cart struck it. The arm was jammed so violently against the window-post as to shake the whole car. The poor man said, "my arm is broken," and sank back and fainted. This is the second time the writer has witnessed precisely the same painful crushing of an arm in a City car. Few are aware that the danger is far greater in these than on the swiftest locomotive trains. The streets are narrow, especially Church-street, in which this accident happened; they are lined with great stores and filled with carts; the hubs of these carts pass under the narrow part of the car, and the strong stakes graze along the windows, and woe to him who heedlessly leans an arm outside. Surely, there should be a warning placard placed in every car.

LETTER-BOXES ON THE CITY CARS.—The Post-office Department has authorized the attachment of an iron letter-box to each car of the Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia, with a wide mouth in the exterior panel of the car, enabling persons on the line of the road to drop letters into the box as the car moves along. Such an arrangement would be very desirable for our citizens living up town, and in the suburbs of New-York, enabling them to send and receive letters many times a day; and as all, or nearly all the lines of railway converge at or near the Park, the collection of letters would be inexpensive. By this plan, letters would be always moving toward the point of delivery, instead of sleeping for hours in the lamp-post boxes, as at present. We hope the plan will be extended to this City.

THE POETS AND THE STRIKES.—If the strike had not come to an end yesterday we had several poetical correspondents ready to rhyme the Companies down to reason without further delay. As the case stands the best we can do is to hold our rhyming force in reserve for the next strike.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA.—"La Dame Blanche" was given here last evening in a very effective and satisfactory manner. The audience—like the popularity of the opera—was "wide spread." It was inadequate to the occasion, and teaches us that opera, after all, is but a fashion with the masses, not a social necessity. There are but few serio-comic operas in the world, and this is one of the best. The music is piquant, melodious, and brightly measured. The choruses are cleverly devised and animated. The action is straightforward and intelligible. Mr. GROVER's cast last evening was as satisfactory as it could be. Mr. HABELMAN has never been heard to such advantage. He possesses an agreeable tenor voice, gracious and persuasive in its quality, but capable of robustious emphasis. His method is acceptable, and his action on the stage is worthy of the theatrical profession. He was in excellent voice and sang with much spirit. He was fairly supported by Mme. JOHANSSEN, Mlle. DZIUBA and Mme. BERGER. The continued indisposition of Mr. HERMANS rendered it necessary to procure a substitute for the *rôle of Gaveston*. This happily was found in Mr. WEINLICH, who was in fine rotund voice, and did full justice to the part. Mr. STEINECKE as *Dickson* was efficient. The charm of the performance was in the *ensembles*. These were rendered almost faultlessly, and elicited well-merited applause. Much praise is due to Mr. NEUNDORF for the care which he has bestowed on these necessarily hasty representations. His chorus is decidedly the best we have ever heard at the Academy of Music, and the orchestra is undoubtedly strong and fine, although a little rough.

To-night "William Tell" will be repeated for the last time. On Saturday at the *matinée* "Fra Diavolo." On Monday "Les Huguenots" for the only time.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. MAretzek's grand *matinée* to-morrow at Wallack's Theatre, is for the benefit of Signor MASSIMILIANI. The opera is "Norma," which will be interpreted by Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, (who returns to Europe next week,) Mlle. STELLA, (a *debutante*,) Signor MASSIMILIANI and Signor BELLINI. The orchestra and chorus will be the same as at the Academy.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The last concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. The soloists are Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD (soprano) and Mr. WILLIAM MASON (piano).

MR. GRAU'S COMPANY.—Mr. GRAU's company will arrive from Havana during the coming week. A short season at the Academy of Music will introduce the members of it to the public. We doubt not that the enterprise will prove successful.

THE FINE ARTS.—We have on several occasions been moved to praise the very delicately perfected chromo-lithographic prints published by L. PRANG & Co., of Boston. And again we are admiring a little gem—a group of chickens contending for a fly which two of them are pulling at. Without entering into the artistic merits of these pictures, we will say, in general terms, that they are well worthy the careful study of connoisseurs, as something most novel and important in their school. We believe that PRANG & Co. have established a branch of their house at No. 639 Broadway, in this City.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Injunction on the Proposed Destruction of Nitro-Glycerine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 18.

An injunction has been issued to prevent the Chief of Police from destroying nitro-glycerine in pursuance of the order of the Board of Supervisors.

Sailed, steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. CAVERLY, for Panama, carrying $586,300 in treasure, of which $562,200 is for New-York.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

**Excitement over the Veto

degree. Upon the completion of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, this route was particularly abandoned, and its tolls were reduced to an amount below the expense of the collection. If it materially shortened the distance from the port of Oswego to tide-water, there would be much to commend it to favorable consideration; but as the difference is less than one mile by the present line, as against the Oswego and Erie Canals, by way of Syracuse, and over five miles further by the proposed route, and the business of the larger canals does not require the relief which this lateral route might furnish, immediate and considerable expenditure would seem to be both improvident and unnecessary. On examination of existing enactments relating to this canal disclosed the fact that the State has never undertaken to enlarge it as the bill seems to assume, Chapter 16 of the Laws of 1860; provided that in the contingency of rebuilding the locks of the canal, it should be the duty of the Commissioners to adjust the dimensions of the same to those of the Erie Canal; while Chapter 486 of the Laws of 1863, amending the former act, virtually prohibits the reconstruction of the locks. Neither law proposed the enlargement of the canal. It is unwise, in my judgment, at this time, to extend the scope of the past enactments in respect to this branch of public property. I would mention, also, as an objection to this bill, its experimental and uncertain character. I am unable to learn that any specific plan of improvement has been recommended by the State Engineer or other competent authority; and the indiscriminate provisions of the bill support the theory of the absence of a definite and well-considered mode of procedure.

For the reasons enumerated, I return the bill without my approval for your further consideration.

R. R. FENTON.

On motion of Mr. BARNETT the motion was laid on the table for the present.

The New-York County TAX Levy was taken up in Committee of the Whole. On motion, the third section, which provides that the State shall refund to the City the amount of State tax illegally raised in 1863 and 1864 in Government Securities, and which the City is required to pay back to the parties who paid the tax, was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. Low, the item of $180,000 for the Harlem Bridge was stricken out.

Mr. SESSIONS moved an amendment naming the Mayor, County Clerk, and Chief-Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, Commissioners to superintend the erection of the New-York Court-house, and to have exclusive control over all expenditures for the same. Lost. Mr. SESSIONS renewed his amendment, and it was adopted—16 to 13. The bill was ordered to a third reading. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the Registry Law.

The Anti-rent Bill amended on motion of Mr. Low so as to provide that when the owner stipulates when the action is commenced that he will convey the lands upon the payment of back rent and such sum as at an interest of six per cent will amount to the rents charged upon the lands, this act shall take effect.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that the New-York TAX Levy be put upon its third reading.

Mr. C. G. CORNELL moved its recommitment, with instructions to strike out the amendment naming the Mayor, County Clerk and Engineer CRAVEN as Commissioners to have exclusive control over the completion of the new Court-house.

The Divorce Bill was debated until the Senate adjourned.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The following appointments were confirmed by the Senate to-day:

Notaries-Public for New-York City—Thomas McGivern, Edmund B. Barnum, Melvin Brown, Thomas G. Baker, Willett Bronson, Edward Browne, Jas. Bryan, Weeks N. Culver, George Chalmers, Robert Gillen, John F. Gray, Joseph Weeks, Patrick H. McDonough, Chas. H. Nie.son, Albert H. Phillips, Jas. H. Stevens, Chas. Tillotson, Chas. M. Vandervoort, Dudly B. Wilcox, Fred. R. Westbrook, Jno. G. Haviland, Jno. M. Knapp, Geo. De Forest Lord, C. M. Northrop, Lucius Pitkin, Edw. C. Cook, Robert Douglass, Wm. E. Hadley, Thos. H. Hubbard, Chas. W. Keeler, Essex R. Livingston, Roger H. Lyon, Chas. A. Clarke, Jas. W. Fisher, Robert M. Dake, John J. Lockman, James M. McCartin, Owen F. McNeirny, Harvey De Launcy, George H. Sheldon, Carey G. Langworth, W. W. McGrew, Edward A. Nichols, B. E. Roberts and Fillmore J. Saukey.

ASSEMBLY.

The New-York City Tax Levy was announced from the Senate, with a message of non-concurrence with the House amendments.

Mr. PITTS moved that the House recede, which was lost.

Mr. BRANDRETH moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed, which was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed the following as such committee: Messrs. Brandreth, Pitts, T. E. Stewart, D. P. Wood and Maurice.

Mr. J. C. ROGERS, at the request of the Soldiers' and Sailors' State Convention, now in session in this city, offered the following:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote in favor of the bill now before the House of Representatives for the equalization of bounties to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who have served in the late war; and that His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to each Senator and Representative in Congress from this State.

Which was adopted.

Mr. OAKLEY reported a bill to incorporate the Commercial Navigation Company of the State of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To confirm the title in certain lands to RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.

To provide a public parade-ground in Brooklyn.

Relative to service of processes in the New-York District Courts.

To provide for the widening of the Bloomingdale Road.

To authorize Supervisors of Kings County to borrow money for the support of the poor.

To establish fire limits in Brooklyn.

Mr. CURTIS moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost providing for the election of a Comptroller in New-York City at the general election in November; which was lost by a vote of 44 to 45.

Mr. SELDEN reported a bill to authorize the taxation of Stockholders of banks.

Mr. HUSCOCK moved to make the bill the special order for this afternoon; which was carried.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Dry Dock Railroad Company to extend their track.

EVENING SESSION.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill providing for the taxation of stockholders of banks. The bill as reported by the Judiciary Committee radically changed the assessment laws requiring a statement of personal property to be verified under oath, and exempting fifty per cent. of the banking capital from taxation. After a lengthy discussion, the bill as it came from the Senate, taxing the par value of bank stock, was substituted and finally agreed to by the House, 96 to 6. Messrs. BETTS, BOYD, KNEIDLER, LITTLEJOHN, SELDEN and T. E. STEWART voting in the negative. The bill now goes to the Governor.

REPORTS COMPLETE.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To authorize Brooklyn to raise bonds and raise money for certain purposes; also, to create the Metropolitan Fire Department Relief Fund.

By D. P. WOOD—To prescribe powers and duties to canal officers.

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY TAX LEVY.

The Tax levy was announced, with the following amendments:

1—Removes restrictions from advertising.
2—$6,000 to Board of Health to clean streets.
3—Strikes out City Chamberlain.
4—$4,522 for serving subpœnas.
5—Increases City Inspector's contingencies, $30,000.
6—$10,000 Mount Morris square.
7—Increases interest on Revenue Bonds $30,000.
8—Increases judgments $10,000.
9—Strikes out repairing Station-house.
10—Devotes $5,000 of an appropriation to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
11—$3,000 for One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street.
12—Adds $560 to salaries of Legislative Departments.
13—Adds $5,000 to salaries of Finance Department.
14—Adds $2,500 to salaries of Croton Aqueduct Department.
15—Extends term of Croton Board five years, and increases their salaries.
16—Adds $60,090 to deficiencies for Croton Board.
17—Adds $25,000 to appropriation for working Eighth-avenue.
18—Reserves rights of City against BRADFORD and sureties.
19—$5,000 to German-American School.
20—$5,000 to Juvenile Guardian Asylum.
21—Corrects errors in name.
22—$5,000 for contesting Metropolitan Fire Department.
23—$5,000 to Blind Mechanics' Association.
24—$3,000 to Women's Infirmary.
25—$26,103 for DANIEL MCGINNIS' claim.
26—$168,000 for CHARLES DEVLIN'S claim.
27—$2,825 for advertising New-York *Tribune*.
28—$9,586 to THEO. F. TONE's for claims.
29—$25,000 for ANNA A. CHILDS' claim.
30—$4,650 for WM. H. ADAMS' claim.
31—$8,200 for Assessors.
32—$12,000 for taxes, &c., Blind Institution.
33—$11,000 for rent under lease with J. E. DAVIS for Law Department.
34—$10,000 for Col. EDW. JARDINE.
35—Prohibits raising any sum for the claim of Chamberlain, except upon a judicial determination by the Supreme Court.
36—$19,321 deficiencies Valentine's Manual for 1865.
37—$15,000 for soldiers' monuments.
38—$195,000 increasing pay Metropolitan Fire Department.
39—Directs Mayor to appropriate.
40—Gives repairing and repaving streets to Street Commissioner.
41—Same as above.
42—Strikes out restrictions relative to expenditures, &c., and inserts other matter.
43—Relates to stages.
44—Authorizes renewing of lease of Castle Garden.
45—Renews power of Street Contracting Board.
46—Adjusts number of Councilmen.

And it is hereby provided that the Mayor of the City of New-York shall and he is hereby authorized to license any person or corporation now authorized by law to carry passengers, to establish stage or omnibus lines or routes in said City, and permit the passengers to be carried thereon for hire; and provided further that hereafter no omnibus, stage or other conveyance in the City of New-York shall ask or demand any greater fare than six cents for the conveyance of any passenger on any part of their respective routes below Forty-second-street, in said City; any regulation or law conflicting with above to be repealed.

On motion of Senator LENT the amendments proposed above were non-concurred in.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, April 19.

Cave Hill Cemetery was connected with the city by street cars to-day.

FROM TORONTO.

The Fenians—The Confederation of British America.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, April 19.

The volunteers who were sent to the Lower Canada frontier have been recalled, Fenian raids being no longer feared.

The examination of the Fenian prisoners at Cornwall continues with closed doors.

It is understood that the examination will be concluded to-day, when the prisoners will be remanded for a few days to await the arrival of important witnesses.

It is generally thought that the prisoners will be committed for trial at the Fall sessions, unless special Commissioners are appointed by the Government for their trial at an earlier date.

Resolutions in favor of the confederation of British Provinces have passed the Nova Scotian Assembly by a vote of 31 to 19. The question is still pending in the Parliament of New-Brunswick, and if rejected there the House will probably be dissolved and a new election held, involving a delay of some weeks before the final result.

The Fenian Humbug.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Tribune.

EASTPORT, Me., Thursday, April 19.

There is no border WAR and has been none. No fights occurred at Calais, nor did the Fenians capture an English flag. There is no excitement on this side the boundary. The presence of a few Fenians organizing circles, coupled with provincial confederation schemes, is the foundation for the sensation; and the special dispatches sent to some of the New-York papers have been villainously false, and they have drawn hither many strangers, who came to join in the strife. Gen. MEADE, who arrived this morning, will officially explode the bubble.

More of the Fenian Flurry.

Special Dispatch to the World.

CALAIS, Me., Thursday, April 19.

The excitement is immense here over nothing. Seventeen Fenians compose the right wing of the grand army, under command of Capt. GAINER. The left rests at Eastport, commanded by Capt. DOYLE.

Lieut.-Gen. KILLIAN engineers the whole.

Gen. MEADE has just arrived (1:15 P. M.,) on board the steamer *Regulator*, with two companies of the First United States Regulars, one of which is to be left at Eastport, the other here.

The Irish regulars could be scarcely restrained when they saw the red coats across the river from going in on their own hook, and repost that in consequence of the inactivity of KILLIAN's squad it was necessary for Gen. MEADE to hurry them up.

3:10 P. M.—General MEADE has just addressed a large assemblage. The tenor of his speech was that he was ordered to Calais to protect the United States laws, and he would do it. He was visited by Generals DOYLE, commanding the provincial forces. It is amusing to observe the exulting gratification of the Yankees here over the terrible scare of the Provincials. They forget the taunts and reflections of the four years' war in the retributive satisfaction of the present.

A schooner, said to have some Fenian armaments on board, was captured last night by the United States authorities.

3:30 P. M.—Gen. MEADE has left for Eastport to meet Gen. HOLDEN, Adjutant-General for Maine. He will remain there for the present.

5 P. M.—Six hundred regulars have arrived from England. Three hundred are to be stationed at St. Andrew, and three hundred at St. Stephen.

The Fenian Flurry on the Maine Border.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Herald.

EASTPORT, Me., Thursday, April 19.

The Fenian schooner *Pray* was again seized by the authorities, and last night a quantity of arms were spirited away from her by the Fenians, under the guns of the American war ship *Winooski*. A picket-boat discovered the parties, who were engaged in the work with boats and muffled oars. The picket boat gave chase, but the Fenian boats disappeared mysteriously. It is supposed that they made several trips before they were discovered, and stole away large quantities of arms. Some parties were arrested on the schooner, but subsequently released.

Major-Gen. MEADE arrived this forenoon. Collector LONG had an interview with him, after which the Fenian schooner *Prey* was brought to the wharf and unloaded of the arms, which were conveyed to Fort Sullivan.

Gen. MEADE finally announced his intention to enforce the neutrality laws as far as lay within his power. Troops came with him from Portland, and others are *en route* for the frontier. The other schooner is still in custody for alleged informality in her papers of sale.

Gen. KILLIAN left suddenly on the Boston boat. His destination is said to be unknown even to prominent leaders here.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Thursday, April 19.

Her Majesty's frigate *Duncan* arrived yesterday at 5 P. M. She has on board Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE and the Seventeenth Regiment. The *Duncan* has 81 guns and 900 men.

There are three men-of-war now in this harbor, viz., The flagship *Duncan* and steamships *Rossario* and *Fawn*, respectively sixteen and seventeen guns. On board the *Fawn* there is a battery of horse artillery, consisting of Armstrong guns. The steamships *Tamar* and *Simoom* are hourly expected.

CALIAS, Me., Thursday, April 19.

Major-Gen. MEADE, with sixty United States regulars, arrived here in the steamer *Regulator* from Eastport about 1 P. M. to-day.

He had an enthusiastic reception in the City Hall, where he was introduced to the citizens by EX-Mayor WHIDDEN. He stated that he was here to see that no infraction of the laws should take place.

Gen. DOYLE, from the St. Stephens side had a private interview with Gen. MEADE on board the *Regulator*.

On account of the arrival of United States troops here no part of the British regiment in Her Majesty's frigate *Duncan* were landed at St. Stephens. The entire regiment will be stationed at St. Andrews, the United States forces being deemed sufficient to prevent a disturbance in this quarter.

Gen. MEADE left for Eastport at 3 o'clock. He expects more United States troops at Eastport to-morrow. He promised the people of Calais to return hither in about a week.

Gov. GORDON and Gen. DOYLE, attended by their respective suites, are at St. Stephen.

FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of the French near Mazatlan.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Herald.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 18.

Dispatches, dated March 23, received to-day from Mazatlan, state that the French army, 1,100 strong, reinforced from Tepic, attacked Gens. CORONA and RUBI, three miles from Mazatlan.

After a severe battle the French were entirely defeated, with the loss of 700 killed and wounded, 350 scattered, and the remainder retugned to Mazatlan.

All the streets in Mazatlan were barricaded, and there was little doubt that the Republicans would soon occupy the place.

Reported Defeat of Juarists at Parras—Several Killed and Some Artillery Captured—Express Agents Arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 19.

The Matamoras *Ranchero* says: "The Imperialists, under Col. TREVINO, and the Mexican Campas, defeated the Juarists at Parras about the 12th of February in two engagements, in the first of which they killed forty men and took two pieces of artillery and four cases of powder; in the second they killed forty more, including the Chief of Artillery, Col. PEDROZA, and five other officers, and captured 520 horses and large quantities of ammunition. The Fourth Regular Cavalry has been sent to the Rio Grande.

Messrs. HOTT & BALDWIN, late in the Southern Express Office, at Brownsville, have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the late robbery. Persons in the military service are strongly suspected.

Colored Witness in a Maryland Court.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 19.

The first case of a colored witness being introduced in a State Court of Maryland occurred at Annapolis yesterday. The counsel introducing the testimony claimed the right to do so under the Civil Rights Bill.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, April 19.

A young man named ISAAC NEWTON STEELE was found wounded, probably mortally, at Edgefield depot. A ball had passed through his brain. The shot is supposed to have b en accidental.

BRUNER's trial is progressing.

Personal.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 19.

Chief-Justice CHASE is being entertained tonight by prominent citizens with a complimentary banquet at the rooms of the Union Club.

Notice.—A Card.

For the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the BOSTON GOLD PENS, I shall hereafter SELL NO GOODS AT WHOLESALE excepting only to duly Appointed and Authorized Agents, to whom a Certificate of such Agency will be given, and who alone shall be able to sell the BOSTON PENS in that city or village.

To my Agents I shall give a liberal discount upon their agreeing to supply the public at my published and well-known prices.

Jewelers or Stationers will, in all cases, be preferred as agents.

Conditions and Terms for Agency will be stated upon application, by letter or otherwise.

Where no Agency is established, those wishing the BOSTON PEN must send to my store, where prompt attention will be given to their orders.

A Circular, with fac-simile Engravings of all Sizes and Prices, will be sent to any one on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1865.

A Reliable Remedy

For expelling worms, so common with young children, will be found in BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take them.

The combination of ingredients used in making the COMFITS is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts

are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

White the Hatter,

NO. 303 CANAL-ST.,

(Opposite the Brandreth House,) has the LATEST SPRING STYLES of Hats, Caps, &c., for gentlemen, boys, misses and children. Call and examine.

3,500 Bricks per Hour are made by the "NATIONAL," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it will stand all climates. Those made by the dry-pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REQUA,

General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Mauger's Cloth Shipping Tags, most reliable made; as Victor E. Mauger's, 130 Reade-st., N. Y.

Marvin's Patent Door Locks

FOR HOUSES AND STORES.

THEY CANNOT BE PICKED.
THEY HAVE NO SPRINGS.
KEY WEIGHS ONLY ONE-QUARTER OF AN OUNCE.

MARVIN & CO., } 265 Broadway, New-York.
Also, MARVIN'S Patent Fire and Burglar Safes. } 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Something to Rely On.

The UNION CEMENT ROOFING COMPANY warrants its repairs to leaky roofs and new gravel roofing for a term of years. Office No. 271 Broadway, New-York, and No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wringers Repaired.

All kinds of wringers repaired, or exchanged for the UNIVERSAL, with which, if used, rubbing is warranted to be durable.

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Brown's Standard Scales.

Manufactory all kinds, and warrant every scale. Warehouse No. 3 Barclay-st. opposite Astor House.

Finest Ready-made Clothing in America. Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's, all quite equal to custom work. Just received, 10 cases latest styles French, English and Scotch goods, for the Custom Department. BROKAW BROS.,
No. 63 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is the most wonderful medicine ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this City, who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used crutches for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it; it never fails.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A Man is not equipped as a Gentleman ought to be until he has placed upon his head the handsomest Hat that artistic skill can produce. He will find the same at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Terwilliger's Improved Salamander SAFES. Also, an assortment of second-hand Safes, for sale at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Ladies, Spring has come, and, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 307 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-machines.—A. H. SUPLEE, 587 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BROMLEY—CARPENTER.—At St. John's Church, New-Haven, on Tuesday, April 17, by Rev. Dr. Benjamin Stone, Miss MARGARETTA CARPENTER and EDWARD BROMLEY.

BROWER—BECKLEY.—On Wednesday, April 18, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., JOHN BROWER and SARAH L., daughter of Samuel M. Beckley, Esq., of this City.

FULLERTON—WARREN.—At Lancaster, Mass., on Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. Geo. M. Bartol, P. P. FULLERTON, of New-York, and EMILY, daughter of Thos. B. Warren, Esq., of Lancaster.

FERRIS—GRIFFITHS.—On Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. Mr. Hiscox, JOSEPH J. FERRIS and KATE GRIFFITHS, both of this City.

FERRIS—HUTCHINGS.—On Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. Dr. Rogers, OLIVER H. FERRIS and ISABELLE, daughter of the late Wm. Hutchings, all of this City.

FISKE—GRAY.—On Thursday, April 19, at the residence of Samuel Van Rensselaer, Esq., New-York City, by Rev. Dr. Adams, D. D., Mr. EDWARD FISKE and Miss ADDIE K., daughter of the late Warren C. Gray. No cards.

GWINNE—PARKER.—At Grace Church, Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. Dr. Wheaton, Rev. WM. GWINNE, of New-York, and MARY E., daughter of Robert B. Parker, of Jersey City.

HARRIOTT—JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. Dr. Adams, SMITH HARRIOTT and HARRIET JOHNSON, all of this City. No cards.

KING—HEWLETT.—On Tuesday, April 18, by Rev. H. Blair, GILBERT S. KING and NELLIE A. HEWLETT, both of this City. No cards.

LIVINGSTON—YARD.—On Tuesday, April 17, by Rev. Mr. Bartholomew, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. FREDERICK W. LAWRENCE and Miss EMILY C., second daughter of John A. Baxter, Esq., of Brooklyn.

ROWLANDSON—PAGE.—On Wednesday, April 18, at the residence of A. H. Walton, Esq., Ridgewood, N. J., by Rev. Isaac S. De Mund, HENRY W. ROWLANDSON, U. S. Navy, and Miss MARY ALICE PAGE, of Boston, Mass. No cards.

YARDLEY—SWAN.—At Christ Church, on Wednesday, April 18, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Mr. CHARLES R. YARDLEY, of the house of Markham, Gilbert & Co.,) and MARGIE T., only daughter of Dr. Samuel Swan, all of New-York.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Wednesday, April 18, DEBORAH ARCHER, aged 75 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Washington-pl., on Friday morning, 20th inst., at 9 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

BRITTON.—At the late residence, Commonpaw, N. J., on Wednesday, April 18, ABRAHAM BRITTON, aged 63 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Lafayette, without further invitation.

BARROW.—At the residence of Mr. Henry T. Browne, on Wednesday, April 18, Miss MARY ANN BARTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Chapel this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BITWORTH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, April 18, ROBERT BUTCHER, of the American Tract Society, aged 51 years.

The friends and acquaintances, also the members of Ark Lodge No. 28, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the M. E. Church, Attorney-st.

CRESSMAN.—At Fort Washington Heights, on Wednesday night, April 18, ELAGIUS MORE CRESSBROUGH, eldest son of the late Andronicus and Margaret Cressman, in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. James' Lutheran Church, 154th-st., near 2d-av., on Saturday, April 21, at 2 o'clock.

COMFIELD.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, AMELIA STRATTON, relict of the late John F. Comfield, aged 77 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DENNINGTON.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, April 18, CLEMENT L. DENNINGTON, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, April 22, at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock.

EDMONSTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 18, HARRIET EDMONSTON, aged 61 years.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 54th-st. and 8th-av., this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends of deceased, as also the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany are respectfully invited to attend.

ELLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, April 19, MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of Samuel O. Ellis, in the 20th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place in the Puritan Church, corner of De Kalb-av. and Walworth-st., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2½ P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HOAG.—On Thursday, April 19, HARVEY HOAG, aged 58 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, April 23, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Cypress-av., L. I. A special train will leave South Ferry at 12 M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HUNTINGTON.—At Bridgeport, Ct., on Thursday, April 19, THOMAS, only son of Thomas and Mary Huntington, aged 5 months and 20 days.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, April 18, ELLEN, infant daughter of Calvin A. and Ann P. Moore, aged 11 months.

Funeral from No. 26 Rutland-square, Boston, this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M.

MORRISON.—In Tappan, N. Y., ROBERT MORRISON, M. D. The funeral will take place from his residence on Saturday, April 21, at 2 o'clock. The friends are invited to attend.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

MCGOWAN.—On Thursday, April 19, NICHOLAS, relict of James McGowan, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 110 West 37th-st., on Saturday afternoon.

MALLETT.—On Thursday, April 19, ANNIE E., daughter of James and Ann Malleby, aged 5 years, 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 166 6th-av., this afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MAYER.—On Thursday, April 19, Mrs. HARRIET J. MAYER, aged 68 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 20 56th-st.

NYE.—On Tuesday, April 17, Capt. EZRA NYE, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Clinton-place, near Newark, N. J., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Chestnut-st. Depot on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from New-York.

OAKLEY.—At Hunting's, L. I., on Tuesday, April 17, Mrs. PHŒBE OAKLEY, aged 71 years.

PENNINGTON.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, April 18, FANNY HARRIS, wife of J. Pennington.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, Newark, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The relatives will attend the remains from the residence of the family.

PLUMLIN.—On Wednesday, April 18, JULIA, daughter of Eliza and the late Wm. Plumlin, aged 19 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 264 West 12th-st., at 2 P. M., this day.

RAY.—On Monday, April 16, at sea, GEORGE W. RAY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Star of Grand Lodge and of Excelsior Lodge No. 190, F. and A. M., and of Corinthian Chapter No. 150, R. A. M., and of Palestine Commandery No. 19, K. T., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His remains will be placed in the vault at Marble Cemetery, and taken to Flatbush for interment. See special notices.

ROE.—On Thursday morning, April 19, after a short illness, JOSIE G., wife of A. M. Roe, and eldest daughter of J. de Rivera St. Jurjo, aged 23 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., where a High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated.

TOMPKINS.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, April 18, ELIAS TOMPKINS, aged 75 years and 6 months.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 27 North Broad-st., on Saturday at 2 o'clock. Interment at Orange, N. J.

VAIL.—On Wednesday morning, April 18, E. B. VAIL, of the firm of Bixbs & Vail, aged 36 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 116 West 36th-st., on Friday, April 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester County, for interment, on Saturday morning, leaving 26th-st. at 8:15 A. M.

☞ The members of Ark Lodge No. 28, I. O. of O. F., are hereby notified to attend at their Lodge-room, on Sunday, April 22, at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, ROBERT BUTCHER. By order.

S. RENODE, N. G.
CORONER'S OFFICE, April 18, 1866.

☞ The body of an unknown man was found at foot of 23d-st., East River, is feet 6 inches high, dark hair, imperial, stout built, no hat, gray jacket, dark pants, black vest, green plaid shirt, good boots; age 36; in water about 2 or 3 months. For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-st., New-York.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 17, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, the Consul of the United States at Nassau, of the death, on the 6th of April inst., at Nassau, of CHARLES M. CORNWELL, a citizen of the United States, and a former resident of New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY—MAY NUMBER.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY.

CONTENTS:

BUMMER'S IN SHERMAN'S ARMY. Illustrated.
THE DEAD LETTER; Chapters XI., XII., XIII. Illustrated.
THE THOUAREG; Reminiscences of a late Officer in the Zouaves' Afrique Corps, in Algeria.
ABEL ALISON'S SECRET. A Story.
ASSASSINS AND THEIR WORK; Catharine de Medici.
WAITING: A Poem.
DORA DEAN'S TRIAL; A Story.
TO MADGE; A Rhythmic Fancy.
CHARGE OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION AT WINCHESTER.
KNIFE-EATERS.
UNDER A SHADOW; or, How Dark Eyes Didn't Win; A Story.
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HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MAY, 1866.

CONTENTS:

GALENA AND ITS LEAD MINES.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Galena, Aug. 18, 1865: Reception of Gen. Grant—Residence of Capt. U. S. Grant, Galena, before the War—The Present Residence of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Galena—Marsden's Diggings, near Galena—Hughlett's Smelting Furnace, Galena—Ore-Veins of the Elevator Mine—Residence of Nelson Stillman, Galena—Weighing Pig-Lead—Residence of Henry Corwith, Galena—United States Custom-house and Post-office, Galena—United States Marine Hospital, Galena—Residence of Hon. E. B. Washburn, Galena—Main Sidewalk is built.
THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—View of Yosemite from the Mariposa Trail—View from the Coglieville Trail—The Bridal Veil Fall—El Capitan—Plan of the Yosemite Valley—Cathedral Rocks—The Sentinel—Yosemite Fall—The Three Brothers—North Dome—South Dome—Mirror Lake—Nevada Fall—Vernal Fall—Bellows Butte and Nevada Fall.
LIVINGSTONE'S LAST AFRICAN EXPEDITION.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Zambesi—The Grave of Mrs. Livingstone under the Baobab-Tree, near to Shupanga House—Pandanus or Screw Palm, covered with Climbing Plants, near the Kongone Canal of the Zambesi—The Murchison, in the Zambesi above Senna, with the saddle-shaped Hill Revramise in the Distance—Dance of Landeens, or Zulus, arrived at Shupanga to lift the Annual Tribute of the Portuguese—Bird's-eye View of Mosioatunya—Gang of Captives met at Mbambe's on their Way to Tette—The Pokelo, or Lip-Ring—African Agriculture—Woman Grinding—Native Mill for Grinding Corn—An African Group.
CAST AWAY.
THE FLAG THAT TALKS.
ARMADALE. By WILKIE COLLINS.
BOOK THE FIFTH.
CHAPTER I. Miss Gwilt's Diary.
CHAPTER II. The Diary—continued.
CHAPTER III. The Diary ended.
ILLUSTRATION—Father and Son.
TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND.
MARRIAGE A LA MODE.
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE STARVED AND POISONED.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Design for Residence—Cellar—First Floor—Cooking-Form—Second Floor—Transverse Section, showing Method of Warming and

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National Express stock.	Petroleum and Mining stocks.
National Bankers' Express stock.	National, State, Town and County bonds.
Western Union Telegraph stock.	
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE, TENN., will convert all TENNESSEE STATE COUPONS, PAST DUE, into the new Six Per Cent. State Bonds, according to the act of the last Legislature, at a commission of 1-10 per cent, or one dollar per thousand.

The new Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, coupons attached, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent from the 1st of January, 1866.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the funds and effects of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of proceedings against corporations in equity." All persons indebted to said Company are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to the said receiver, at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by the 31st day of May, 1866. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the said receiver, by the same day above mentioned. All the creditors of such Company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receiver by the said 31st day of May, 1866. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, are required to present the same in writing, in detail, to such receiver, at his office, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the said 31st day of May, 1866.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 9, 1866.

CYRUS CURTISS,
Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co.

LOST OR BURNED—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 13th of March, at the fire No. 816 Broadway, occupied by Dr. Von Eisenberg, Certificate No. 867, for five thousand (5,000) shares; Certificate No. 863, for one thousand (1,000) shares of the Keystone Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of David Banks; certificate No. 1,000, for one hundred (100) shares each, and one certificate for fifty (50) shares, all of which are in the same Company, issued to and standing in the name of L. G. Bingham, and one (1) certificate, No. 2,027, for one hundred (100) shares each, of the Vedder Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of W. F. Toombs—the aggregate amount being about one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000). All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, as transfer has been stopped, and the companies applied to for a new issue. $100 reward will be paid to any one who will bring the same to Dr. VON EISENBERG, M. D. way.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.
APRIL 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COON CREEK OIL LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY. You are hereby notified and requested to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, No. 32 Sout-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for the reduction of the capital stock of this Company, $500,000 to $20,000.

TRUSTEES,
W. S. CARMAN, O. H. P. ARCHER,
J. C. MILLER, P. BURDICK,
WM. MACKELLAR, J. DAVIS,
J. WEIDENFELD.
A. RAMSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 22 William-st., New-York.—To the Stockholders of the American Oil Mining Company: Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company is hereby called, to be held at the office of said Company, at No. 22 William-st. in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at which meeting it is proposed to diminish the capital stock of said Company from $1,500,000 to $150,000. JOHN BLOODGOOD, JAMES H. STEBBINS, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, BENJAMIN NATHAN, a majority of the Trustees.

S. M. COCKERIN, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 24th day of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 24th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the COHOES COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Cohoes, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary. By order,

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
COHOES, April 9, 1866.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (730) THIRTY FOR SMOKE (3-20) Five-Twenty Coupons, payable May 1, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury. By order,

ALEX. THOMPSON,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,
OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will please take notice that an installment of five (5) per cent on the capital stock will be due and payable on or before May 6, prox. J. J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY.—The annual election for eleven Trustees of this Company will be held at their office, No. 32 South-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Secretary.

TROY, SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of May 1, of the Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company's Bonds will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.
April 20, 1866.

STOLEN.—CERTIFICATES NOS. 583 AND 884 FOR 50 shares each, stock of the CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or holding them. The finder will be rewarded on bringing them to A. CHAPMAN, pier 51 North River, New-York.

$6,000 WANTED—ON MORTGAGE UPON property worth $20,000 and growing crop of cotton in Georgia. Further information given on application to FITZHUGH, WILMER & CO., Nos. 42 and 44 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE MAY 1,
Cashed in Gold or Currency
BY
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Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

As the disbursement of $20,000,000 of May interest will have a tendency to reduce the premium on gold, holders of gold bonds will do well to secure the present rate by cutting of their coupons and selling them now.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	105½	105¾	June, 7-30	101⅜	101⅝
Coupon, '81	105½	105¾	July, "	101⅜	101⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62	109¾	110	June, C.L.N't's, '64	110⅞	111
5-20 Coupon, '62	104¾	104¾	July, C.L.N't's, '64	110⅝	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	104¾	104¾	Aug., C.L.N't's, '64	109⅞	110
5-20 Coupon, '65	104¾	104¾	Nov., C.L.N't's, '64	108¾	109
10-40 Registered	99⅞	99⅞	Dec., C.L.N't's, '64	107⅞	108
10-40 Coupon	99	99¾	May, C.L.N't's, '65	103⅝	103¾
Currency, 6's	120	120½	Aug., C.L.N't's, '65	103⅛	103⅜
Gold	127⅞	127¾	Sept., C.L.N't's, '65	103⅜	103¾
August, 7-30	101⅜	101½	Oct., C.L.N't's, '65	102⅞	103

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INSURANCE CO.
OF BUFFALO.
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CASH ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1866, nearly..... $400,000

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Jno. L. Kimberly,	Geo. C. White,	M. P. Bush,
S. V. R. Watson,	A. T. Blackmer,	P. P. Pratt,
Wm. O. Brown,	P. L. Sternberg,	J. R. Bentley,
S. S. Townsend,	David Gibson,	Oscar Cobb,
E. B. Seymour,	Chas. W. Harvey,	Geo. W. Tift,
Thomas Clark,	Jas. D. Sawyer,	W. G. Fargo,
J. F. Schoelkopf,	Stephen Austin,	Cyrus Clark,
	John G. Deshler.	

DEAN RICHMOND, President.
GIBSON T. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.
EDWARD R. SMITH, Secretary.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. R. REND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.
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(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
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KEOKUK BONDS.

Holders of the above named securities are cautioned against exchanging a new issue of bonds now in exchange for the old ones, which arrangement is now being attempted in the interest of individuals, and in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the taxpayers of the City.

Payment of the new bonds, principal and interest, will be resisted in every way practicable.

TAXPAYER.
KEOKUK, April 11, 1866.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, April 20, 1866, for the issue of $1,000,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1866.

INSURANCE SCRIP FOR SALE.

$6,000 Sun Mutual.
$6,000 New-York Mutual.
$5,000 Orient Mutual.
$2,000 Commercial Mutual.

By WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP,
1864, 1865, 1866,
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BONDS.

Ross County, Ohio, Bonds wanted by WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 80 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 85 Wall-st., New-York.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held at the office, March 26, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. P. PALMER.	JOHN CASWELL.
RUFUS L. LORD.	JOHN STEWARD.
THOS. BARRON.	HENRY BAYLIS.
LUCIUS TERRY.	VAN ZANDT JANSEN.
HENRY ELSWORTH.	RICHD. H. BOWNE.
EDWIN D. MORGAN.	EDWARD J. WOOLSEY.
SIDNEY MASON.	ANDREW J. SMITH.
AUG. H. WARD.	WM. H. MACY.
PETER COOPER.	JONATHAN THORNE.
JAS. COLLES.	HENRY K. BOGERT.
	ROBT. S. HOLLAND.

And at a meeting of the Board held subsequently, WM. P. PALMER was re-elected President, and ANDREW J. SMITH, Vice-President.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assistant Treasurers United States at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, have been instructed to discontinue receiving deposits on account of temporary loan for Clearing-house purposes at Five per cent. per annum, on and after May 1st, 1866, from which date all certificates outstanding and unpaid will carry Four per cent. interest per annum.

On said 1st day of May, and until further notice, said Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositary will receive such deposits in lawful money, and issue therefor Clearing-house Certificates, payable on demand, in legal-tender notes, with interest at Four per cent. per annum. H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co.,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated, by lot, eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 411, 86, 427, 273, 376, 229, 362, 294, 97, 307, 363, 418, 434, 48, 358, 294, 531, 125, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 19th April, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONsolidated Petroleum Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., on the 9th of May, 1866, at 1 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of the Company from $1,000,000 to $250,000.

J. EAGER,
A. G. SEWELL,
E. J. HOWLAND,
J. LEADCRAFT,
Trustees.

EQUIPMENT BONDS OF THE DELAWARE & RARITAN BAY RAILROAD COMPANY for sale at the office of
DAWSON & JONES,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 36 PINE-ST.

The entire amount of the mortgage is $300,000; the bonds are due in 1874, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable March 1 and September 1.

OFFICE JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE ROAD CO., JAMAICA, April 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the Hotel of Francis McGuire, in the village of Jamaica, on THURSDAY, the third day of May next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES OF ALL descriptions; State, County, City and Railroad Bonds, bought and sold by
WM. D. EGLESTON,
No. 54 William-st.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK WILL remove on 1st of May to their new banking-rooms, Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., northeast corner of Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st. Room No. 4, first door over Park Bank

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO DR. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 238 GRAND-ST., NEW-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
(Opposite MOTT-ST.)

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED FREE OF TAX, ON SUMS FROM $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made before April 21 will receive interest as from April 1.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 32d-av. and 29th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,750,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
Free from Government tax.
ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now or on or before April 21, will draw interest from April 1.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE,
until the completion of their
NEW BANKING HOUSE, NOS. 1 AND 3 8D-AV.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from tax.
Deposits received from $1 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before April 21 draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,803,436 38.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax
Money deposited on or before April 21 will draw interest from April 1.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF TAX.
Money deposited on or before April 21, will draw interest from April 1st. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier. W. H. SANFORD, Asst. Cashier.
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1866.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. has been this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free from Government tax, on the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to May 1, inclusive. HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. (less United States Government tax,) upon the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Stock of the Toledo Railroad Company, has been declared payable on the 25th day of April inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of May next, and after the latter date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on the 16th day of April inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on the 26th day of April. WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Shoe and Leather Petroleum Company, has this day declared, out of the net earnings of the month of March, a dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after the 20th inst., at their office, No. 49 Dey-st., New-York. Transfer books closed from 15th to 20th inst., inclusive.

G. WATTINSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
No. 172 BROADWAY, April 18, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared, payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE,
Manufactured by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO. also, the CELEBRATED HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE, and every variety of hotel cooking apparatus.

Over 300 hotels and restaurants using our apparatus, to any and all of which we confidently refer.

No. 263 Canal-st.

After May 1, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near William-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side 161st-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 56th-st., near 6th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 51st and 57th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 83d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 126th-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 2d-av., near 78th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warranted deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. off the purchase money, and the assessment in all of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance in ten (seven) per cent. per annum payable half-yearly, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in sums of one thousand dollars, or any multiple of dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS, April 19, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 26th, and FRIDAY, 27th of April, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 849 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL HIGH-CLASS ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED MASTERS, being the entire well-known gallery of Robert Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia. They are of the most pleasing subjects and finest paintings ever brought to this country, nearly all of them having been selected in Europe at great expense, and have not been seen by any one out of his residence in Philadelphia. The sale is positive and peremptory, and will therefore dispose of his entire collection. They will be on exhibition at our Dusseldorf Gallery on and after FRIDAY, the 20th day of April, until the sale. Among other celebrated masters are the following:

Van Dyke,	D. Teniers,	P. Cortona,
Rubens,	Wouvermanns,	Gilbert Stuart,
Vivian,	Van Heem,	Rottenhammer,
Ruben & V. Dyke,	Becca Giordano,	Geo. Moriand,
Carlo Dolci,	Molinzer,	Schidoni,
Tichbein,	C. Polemberg,	Quellinus,
Lancret,	Raoux,	Coypel,
Carravagio,	Diepenbeck,	Orti Host,
Guido,	Lingiebeack,	P. Veronese,
Greuze,	Vanderwerf,	Palamedes,
Le Sueur,	Ostade,	Perugino,
Lairesse,	Monaco aron,	A. Veleio,
A. Cuyp,	Caracci,	P. Patel,
Murillo,	PhilipChampagne,	P. Brill.

A cabinet picture, representing a lady, child and cavalier at the window, equal to Meissonnier, by Fischbeen. Also, an original portrait of Napoleon I., when First Consul, by David. Also, those four highly celebrated pictures representing the Four Seasons, by Watteau. These are undoubtedly the most beautiful pictures ever painted by this artist. A guarantee was given to the present owner, which will be handed to the purchaser. Also, an exquisite picture by F. Floris, purchased for the present owner, and was called in Germany "The Grand Floris." Also many other wonderful pictures, comprising 160 in all. We think we hazard nothing in stating that this is the most valuable collection ever in addition by the Old Masters ever exhibited in this City. All we ask is that the public will examine for themselves. They are the entire gallery of Mr. Smith, and NONE OTHERS are in the collection.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21,
At 9½ A. M., at No. 126 Livingston-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.

Rosewood piano, fine chairs, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, pier glass, mantel clock, and kitchen furniture. Also, a few valuable oil paintings.

SAME DAY.

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 10 Clinton-st., near Fulton-st.

Rosewood piano (Hallet & Cumston); marble-top stagere, rosewood parlor suite, walnut marble-top chamber furniture, mattrasses, oak buffet, oil paintings, Brussels carpets and kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 63 Liberty-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 78 East 27th-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mahogany and hair cloth; eight gilt frame oil-paintings, gilt and decorated China vases, gilt frame mirrors; mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing-bureau; mahogany and ebony black walnut bedsteads; mahogany marble-top and other chamber furniture; mahogany rockers and chairs, covered in hair cloth; lounges, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, feather bolsters and pillows; mahogany marble-top centre tables, China, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

WM. WITTENS, Auctioneer,

SELLS THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, At No. 641 7th-av., near 47th-st., parlor suite in rich coverings, pier glass, fine rosewood piano, rosewood cane, velvet, tapestry, three-ply and other carpets, black walnut and enamelled chamber suite, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, bedding, hall oil-cloths, China, glass and silver ware; hall, dining-room and kitchen furniture; also, two horse wagons, harness, &c.

HAVING GIVEN UP THE BUSINESS OF manufacturing machinists' tools, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst., at 10 A. M., at Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., a steam-engine, boiler and pump, with connections; several lathes, gear-cutters, and a variety of other tools, together with a large lot of patterns of various machines, and a steam sleigh and tender.

WM. L. MILLER.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Asst. George T. Brewster, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL, (Frame, with massive granite foundations,) 62 by 86 feet, with coal, bag and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH, made of the best boiler-iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, &c. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, &c., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The engine, boilers, machinery, and fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the 6th-st. wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Capt. GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

Bvt. Briz.-Gen. in charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Newbern, North Carolina, a large amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, is sold:

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths' Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Carts, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of
Major-Gen. A. R. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
JASPER MYERS,
Brevet Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. WM. KINCH.
SALE ABSOLUTE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

WEST BROADWAY AND THOMAS-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot southeast corner West Broadway and Thomas-st.; lot 25.8x56. Brick stable on Thomas-st.

EAST BROADWAY—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 255 East Broadway, between Montgomery and Jefferson sts.; lot 22x36.

GRAND-ST.—The three three-story brick stores and dwellings and lots, Nos. 516, 518 and 520 Grand-st., including the corner of Columbia-st.; each lot 22x70.

COMMERCIAL-ST.—The three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 3 Columbia-st., adjoining the above lot; 21x75.

BLOOMINGDALE-ROAD—Four lots and two-story house on west side Bloomingdale-road, at the northwest corner of 98th-st.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Shoe

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The new iron screw steamship CITY OF CORK will sail from Pier No. 44 North River, for Liverpool direct, on FRIDAY, 20th inst., at noon.

She has all the modern improvements, and has splendid accommodations. Will carry first cabin passengers only; rate of passage, $90 currency.

JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....April 21
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....April 28
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....May 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....May 12
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 19

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....128 | Steerage to London.....45
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,612	Grogan.
ERIN	3,300	Cuttle.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,670	Jarvis.
LOUISIANA	3,100	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,446	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,726	Brown.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,215	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN.....SATURDAY, April 28
QUEEN.....SATURDAY, May 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 51 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 22 Broadway, or No. 215 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New-York, from Pier 3, of North River, on THURSDAYS at noon:

Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, A. G. JONES, Commander.....26th April.
Western Metropolis, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, USHER, HOYER, Commander.....31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES.....14th June.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight and passage apply to

RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a safe and dividend paying investment, apply to

W. PRICE, Secretary,
Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Passage in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MARATHON.....April 25.
MALTA.....May 2.
PALMYRA.....May 9.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, April 21
LAFAYETTE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 5
NAPOLEON III.....LAURENCIN.....SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP PEREIRE—FOR BREST AND Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, April 21, at noon precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 7, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....May 12, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDEN.....July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by

TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. IAN MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, April 21, and SATURDAY, May 19.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA and leave on May 2.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO CALLING AT ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.

THE
NORTH AMERICA,
TIMMERMAN, Commander,

will leave
ON SATURDAY, 28TH OF APRIL.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight not now rates.

For freight or passage, apply to

THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRIS, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight at printed tariff rates.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. Doremus,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. King,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 215 Broadway.

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY P. SOUDER.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship

EMILY P. SOUDER,

will sail on THURSDAY, April 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

Always on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., and during the week, as occasion may require, leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship

QUAKER CITY, Wm. H. WEST, Commander,

is now loading, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 21. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY.

—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. G. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with the Company's steamships for Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO

MARCH,

31st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.

APRIL.

11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA,

On the 20th of every month.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Class, $175 to $200; Second Class, $125;

Third Class, $90.

IN CURRENCY.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers

A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,

will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship

SANTIAGO DE CUBA,

JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,

on APRIL 5, at NOON,

From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. R. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.

For particulars inquire at the Freight Office, Pier No. 42 North River.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway,
sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS,

TO

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.

The fast and favorite sidewheel steamship

SAN SALVADOR,
JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander,

will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, April 21, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, R. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

PASSAGE AT REDUCED RATES.

The favorite and powerful new steamship

GENERAL BARNES,

will leave on SATURDAY, April 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 16 North River.

For freights or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,

WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE—THURSDAYS.

Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

LEO.....DEARBORN, Commander,
VIRGO.....WILLET, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 40 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

State rooms secured at the Fifth-avenue Hotel Telegraph Office.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The fast-sailing steamship M. SHUEY, Capt. J. GOWER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, April 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to

R. LOWEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills lading signed at the offices, Nos. 98 West and 54 Wall sts., corner of Cedar.

G. A. POSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. V. GAGUE, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, April 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accomodations, apply to H. E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 49 North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The A1 and reliable steamship

STARLIGHT,
PEDDICK, Commander,

is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on her regular day, unless sooner loaded, from Pier No. 14, East River. For balance of freight or passage, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

Agent in Wilmington, Mr. HORACE M. BARRY, who will forward goods to all points in the interior, free of commission and extra charges.

STEAMBOATS.

BRIDGEPORT STEAMBOAT CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BRIDGEPORT.

The new, splendid and fast sailing steamer C. H. MCKNIGHT, Capt. JOEL MCKEEL, leaves New-York daily, from Pier No. 23 E. R., foot Catharine-st., at 3 P. M., arriving in time to connect with New-York and New-Haven train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning, leaves Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 7:40 A. M., on arrival of early morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Breakfast and tea on board.

The steamer STAMFORD, Capt. ARTHUR MELLEN, leaves New-York from same pier at 11 A. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Naugatuck Railroad wharf at 11 P. M. Dinner on board. Fare on either boat $1. Stateroom $1. Freight received for Bridgeport and Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, and forwarded daily at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK,
ORIENT, GREENPORT
AND
SAG HARBOR.

The new, fast and elegant steamer

ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS,

will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK AND PERTH AMBOY.

THE STEAMER WM. HARRISON

Will resume her trips between New-York and Perth Amboy on SATURDAY, April 7, leaving the foot of Chamb ers-st., New-York, daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock P. M.; returning leave Perth Amboy at 7½ o'clock A. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer METAMORA, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short line, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, April 3,	9	A.M.	Wed'day, Ap'l 4,	6½	A.M.
Friday,	6	P.M.	Friday,	10	A.M.
Saturday,	7, 11	A.M.	Monday,	9, 12	M.
Tuesday,	10, 2	P.M.	Wednesday,	11, 2	P.M.
Thursday,	12, 3	P.M.	Friday,	13, 3½	P.M.
Saturday,	14, 3½	P.M.	Monday,	16, 4½	P.M.
Tuesday,	17, 9	A.M.	Wednesday,	18, 9	A.M.
Thursday,	19, 10½	A.M.	Friday,	20, 10	A.M.
Saturday,	21, 2	P.M.	Monday,	23, 2	P.M.
Tuesday,	24, 3	P.M.	Wednesday,	25, 3	P.M.
Thursday,	26, 3	P.M.	Friday,	27, 3½	P.M.
Saturday,	28, 3½	P.M.	Monday,	30, 7	A.M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—MARY ANN BUSH Against ANDREW W. GILL, as assignee, and others. Assignee's Notice to Creditors.—The undersigned, assignee, appointed by a judgment-order or decree made in the above-entitled action, dated April 18, 1866, to take and state all accounts of said plaintiff between the said assignee and the parties thereto, and all creditors of the said plaintiff interested in the said assignment made to said defendant, Andrew W. Gill, dated Jan. 22, 1866, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of this action, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said plaintiff, pursuant to said judgment-order or decree, to attend before me said referee, at my office, No. 37 Pine-st., in this City, and exhibit their respective demands against said plaintiff on or before the 16th day of May, 1866, and such creditors are hereby further notified that pursuant to the terms of said judgment-order each of the creditors shall come in and prove their debts by the day last named shall be excluded from the benefit of said judgment-order, and that in pursuance of such order all the debts are due at the place last named, at 12 o'clock at noon, I shall proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to in such order, and to take and state the said accounts of said assignee, and of the property and proceeds thereof which shall have come into his hands, or under his control, as such assignee under said assignment, and of all their actings and doings in relation to said estate and the proceeds thereof, what sums of money received under said assignment have been paid by said assignee to the creditors interested therein, to whom and when paid, what credits or allowance in my judgment ought to be made to said assignee, and what compensation and allowance should be paid to their counsel for services rendered to said assignee in and about the execution of said trust, and upon his accounting, and what allowance should be made to the parties to this action or either of them in addition to their costs, and further to inquire and ascertain what of said assigned estate remains in the hands of said assignee uncollected and undisposed of, and to decide and report what disposition should be made thereof, and generally to hear all matters referred to me by said judgment-order.—Dated New-York, April 18, 1866.

JOHN P. CROSBY, Referee.

JAMES WEBBER & PRATT'S Attorney, No. 34 William-st., New-York. 4t20-18w0w

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The steamer and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. HAWKINS,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; On NORWICH, Capt. F. CURTIS,

On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 16 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. B. SIMONS, Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

12 M. via Harlem Railroad, 32d-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

2:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

5 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD CO.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Monday, April 23, 1866, the line leaving Pier No. 1, North River, for Philadelphia (via Amboy) at 6 A. M., will leave at 5 o'clock A. M. Fare to Philadelphia, $3 25.

The 2 P. M. line will leave Pier No. 1, North River, as heretofore. Fare to Philadelphia, $3.

The 12 M., 3 P. M. and 6 P. M. Accommodation Lines will be discontinued after April 23, 1866, and the only Accommodation Line will leave Pier No. 1, North River, at 4 P. M. Fare to Philadelphia, $2 25.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1866.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st. via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

7:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

8:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH MCELROY, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:26 P. M. Saturdays only at 2:28 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:26 run through to Nanuet.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 and $6 a box. Dr. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases of a delicate nature, from the first symptoms of Secret Disease and Strong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to cure even the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by applying to Dr. KENNEDY, their case addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the public abuse prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the strictest confidence at No. 31 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Price of No. 2, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 102 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 4 Reade-st. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. R.—Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Indiscretion, Excesses, &c. required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS & CO., 195 Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED.—IGNORANCE EXPOSED.—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations, including delicate organs of bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by DR. W. WARREN, 491 Broadway, New-York, sealed, or consult the doctor. No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT'S GUIDE.—*New-York Times. Courrier des Etats Unis, Le Journal de Reforme, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and urinary affections, of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known for the purpose, as the will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

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presented in a style of magnificence far surpassing all previous efforts, and which has received the
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Mechanical effects by W. Sanders; properties and appointments by W. Berry; correct and elegant costumes by J. Bullock, and the following

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Mr. G. W. CARLTON,
Mr. F. B. STODDART,
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Mr. [illegible],
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AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance.

MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG HAS ARR

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

lawful acts committed in States not in rebellion, or where the *habeas corpus* was not suspended.

The yeas and nays were called on the amendment.

Mr. CONNESS said the Senate was not full—several Senators had just left their seats.

Mr. SHERMAN—What did they go out for?

Several Senators suggested they had gone to see the procession.

Mr. CONNESS moved a call of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON—You can't do that—there is no such thing.

Mr. CONNESS—Then I move the Senate adjourn.

Mr. JOHNSON—On that I call the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 19.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. MORRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to regulate the terms of the United States Courts in the Eastern District of New-York and for other purposes, which was considered and passed.

A. H. STEPHENS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. BOYER offered a resolution to print, for the use of the members of the House, for distribution, fifty thousand copies of the testimony of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS before the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ROGERS moved to make the number seventy-five thousand.

The resolution was referred, under the rule, to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to object to the introduction of the resolution, but the Speaker stated that the objection came too late.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

Mr. LYNCH introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of examiners to examine a site for a fresh water basin for iron-clad vessels of the United States Navy, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. LYNCH also introduced a bill to provide for military instruction in the Agricultural Colleges established under the act of July 2, 1862, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. WHALEY rose to another explanation in reference to his late friend Mr. *Et al.*, and had read a sarcastic letter from Mr. BOYNTON, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, denying the authorship of the objectionable paragraph.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing for the year ending June 30, 1866, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill appropriates $15,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for printing, $450,000 for paper, and $95,000 for binding.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired of Mr. STEVENS how many of the ordinary appropriation bills of the session had passed.

Mr. STEVENS replied that with the exception of the Deficiency Bill and the Miscellaneous Bill, necessarily kept back till about the close of the session, and the Indian Appropriation Bill, kept back in reference to some new treaties, all the appropriation bills were passed.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

The regular order of business in the morning hour being the call of Committees for reports, the bill which was reported two days since from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions to $4,000, and that of the Chief Clerk of the Pension Office to $2,500, came up.

The House had voted yesterday to reject the bill, but had reconsidered that vote, and now the question was again on the passage of the bill.

After some discussion in the same vein as that which took place on the bill yesterday, the House came to a vote upon it, and the bill was passed by a vote of 60 to 51.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, from the Committee of Roads and Canals, reported a bill to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. PAINE offered a substitute for the bill.

The bill recites that the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, to connect the navigable waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario, of sufficient dimensions for the passage of gunboats and vessels of war, will afford great protection as a military work, in case of invasion or war with a foreign Power, to the large cities upon, and the commerce of, the northern lakes, and will be of vast importance to the United States in facilitating and increasing the commerce between the States; is national in its character, and should be constructed and controlled by the Government of the United States.

The first section provides for the construction of such ship canal as a military work for the use of the Government of the United States. It is to be not less than 105 wide on the surface and 90 feet on the bottom, with not less than 14 feet depth of water, with locks not less than 275 feet long and 45 feet wide. The President of the United States is to appoint engineers to make surveys; to be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, and legally authorized and responsible company chartered for such purpose. The company is to pay all the damages as ruled to and taken; to commence the work within twelve months after the execution of the contract, and to keep the canal at all times in good order; which canal, and the Niagara River are to be a military, naval, postal and public highway. It is to be free from toll for the transportation of military stores, &c. The company is to fix the rates of toll to be charged on commercial vessels and rafts, not to exceed the rates charged on the Welland Canal in 1864. In case of the company failing to perform its share of the contract, the President, after due notice, may declare the contract void and terminate it. The sum of $6,000,000 is to be loaned by the United States to the company in $1,000 bonds, at the rate of $200,000 for every $300,000 expended by the company. Ten per cent. of the net receipts is to be paid annually into the Treasury of the United States, to be applied to the payment of the principal of the loan. The tolls are to be revised every five years by five Commissioners, to be appointed, one by the President, one by each of the Governors of New-York, Massachusetts and Illinois, and one by the Company. The last section gives to the United States the right to purchase the canal for the whole amount expended.

Mr. VAN HORN addressed the House for some ten minutes in support of the bill. He was sorry to say that the chief opposition to the project came from his own State, but he had no sympathy with such opposition. He believed the measure to be one of great public importance and utility, and as he was acting as a legislator for the whole country, he was not disposed to throw obstacles in its way, even though it might seem to interfere to a small extent with the interests of his State.

Mr. TAYLOR inquired what benefit this large expenditure would be to American commerce, so long as the control of the St. Lawrence River was with the English Government.

Mr. VAN HORN replied that it would certainly be of the same benefit to American commerce as the Welland Canal now was.

Mr. TAYLOR inquired of what use that was since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty?

Mr. VAN HORN stated that in 1862 over 30,000,000 tons of produce had passed down Lake Ontario, three-fourths of which went to American ports, and not down the St. Lawrence. He would now yield fifteen minutes of his time to the gentleman from Illinois (MOULTON.)

Mr. MOULTON spoke in favor of the bill. In common with the people of his State and of the great West, he felt great interest in the project. He believed the details of the bill were substantially what was desired by his people. He held it to be the duty of every Government to afford reasonable facility for commerce between the several States. The opening of this canal would enable the Western producers to overcome at least 150 miles of artificial travel, which would effect a saving of 70 cents on every ton of produce raised in the West. Millions of bushels of corn were used as fuel in Illinois during the past year, because it would cost more than it was worth to transport it to market. This canal would permit Western produce to come to New-York almost without breaking bulk. Boats leaving Chicago or Detroit and coming to Ogdensburgh, would connect at Syracuse with the Erie Canal, and thus reach New-York down the Hudson River. It was for the interest of New-York to encourage this work, so that New-York might control the commerce of the West. The West would either be depopulated or would have to get its products to market. If not afforded means to get to New-York by this canal, its produce would seek transportation through the St. Lawrence, depriving the City of New-York of the benefits of that commerce.

Mr. SPALDING said that the imperious necessities of the great West would soon demand the construction of this canal around the Falls of Niagara. The Erie Canal could not be made of sufficient capacity to accommodate Western products. The hundred million bushels of wheat and barley that the great West now supplied to the markets of the world could be very readily increased to a thousand millions if there were facilities for its transportation. How long could the opposition of New-York resist measures of such vital importance to the great West? He left out of view now the question of its military necessity, and discussed it as a mere commercial necessity. There were at this moment a fleet of four thousand craft on the Upper Lakes. The imports last year at the port of Cleveland, on Lake Erie, which could not begin to be compared with Chicago, on Lake Michigan, amounted to $117,582,984, and exports to $96,572,137. It was a confessed fact that the Erie Canal, the railroads, the Pennsylvania Central, and all the great lines of communication now established, leading from the Northwest to the Eastern seaboard, were not sufficient to take off the surplus produce.

Further remarks were cut off by the termination of the morning hour, when the bill was laid over till next Tuesday morning.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganize and reestablish the Army of the United States.

The question being on the fifth section of the bill, after some propositions, the House passed to the consideration of the sixth section.

The fifth section, as amended, reads as follows:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the thirty-seven regiments of infantry, first provided for in the foregoing section, shall consist of those now commissioned and serving therewith, subject to such examination as the condition of their being retained in the service and in the number provided for; and in making appointments to fill the original vacancies in the thirty-seven regiments thus provided for, and for a period of three years after the passage of this act, all the First and Second Lieutenants, and two-thirds of the officers in each of the grades above that of First Lieutenant shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers of the volunteers who have served in the Army of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who have been distinguished for capacity, good conduct, and efficient service, and graduates of the United States Military Academy, and enlisted men, shall be eligible to appointment as Second Lieutenants in these regiments, as in the new regiments of cavalry, under the provisions of the third section of this act, and not otherwise. The Veteran Reserve Corps shall be officered by appointment from any officers and soldiers of volunteers or of the regular army, who have been wounded in the line of their duty, while serving in the Army of the United States in the late war, or who have been disabled by disease contracted in such service, and may be competent for garrison duty, to which that corps has heretofore been assigned. The officers selected to fill original vacancies in the regiments of colored troops shall be taken from among those who have served as officers of colored troops in the Army of the United States; and all the appointments of officers in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and in regiments of colored troops, shall be made on examination, to ascertain who are the best performers in capacity, good conduct, and efficient service; in every case, provided that all officers of the aforesaid Veteran Reserve Corps, except those who have been retired from duty in the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, or otherwise necessarily employed, shall, on the passage of this act, be mustered out of service, and put upon the same footing with other disabled officers not now in the service.

The sixth section, as amended, reads:

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the appointments to be made from among volunteer officers, under the provisions of this act, shall be distributed, as far as practicable, among the States, Territories and District of Columbia, in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them respectively to the service of the United States during the late war.

On motion of Mr. VAN AERNAM, the seventh section was amended by striking out the words "authorizing the appointment of regimental commissary for each regiment of infantry."

He moved to increase the strength of each company from fifty privates to one hundred privates. The amendment was rejected—Yeas 45, nays 65.

At this time the number of members present had fallen much below a quorum, and the lusty cheering from without that was heard in the Hall suggested that the absent members were assisting at the great colored celebration.

Mr. NIBLACK called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present.

Mr. ANCONA moved an adjournment, but subsequently withdrew the motion, and the House proceeded with the consideration of the bill.

The seventh section, as amended, reads as follows:

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each regiment of infantry provided for by this act, shall have one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, one Adjutant, one Regimental Quartermaster, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, two principal musicians, and ten companies; and each company shall have one Captain, one First Lieutenant and one Second Lieutenant, one first sergeant and four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner and fifty privates; and the number of privates may be increased to one hundred at the discretion of the President, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase. The Adjutant and Quartermaster of a regiment shall each be an extra First-Lieutenant, appointed for their respective duties.

The eighth section being under consideration, Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, expressed his views in favor of reducing the standing army to thirty or forty thousand men. If he got one division of cavalry, and one division of infantry, he would undertake the job of keeping order all over the nation in time of peace.

The eighth, as amended, reads as follows:

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Adjutants and Quartermasters of infantry regiments shall be mounted officers, and that all regimental Adjutants and Quartermasters shall be paid, in addition to their proper allowances as First Lieutenants and mounted officers, ten dollars per month, as compensation for their greater care and responsibility. And officers of the line detailed to act as regimental Quartermasters, or as Quartermasters, or commissioners of permanent posts, or of commands of not less than two companies, shall, for the time of assignment to such duty, be paid to and approved by the War Department, receive as extra compensation, while responsible for Government property, ten dollars per month.

Mr. PAINE moved to amend the ninth section by striking out the clause giving to each regiment a band and inserting a clause authorizing the retaining or enlisting of twenty bands.

On the suggestion of VAN AERNAM the number was reduced to seventeen, and the amendment so modified was adopted.

The ninth section as amended reads as follows:

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That seventeen bands, including the band of the Military Academy, may be retained or enlisted in the army, with each organization as is now provided by law, to be assigned to brigades in time of war, and in time of peace to be assembled in brigades or to forts or posts at which the largest number of troops shall be stationed, and the band at the Military Academy shall be placed on the same footing as other bands. And there shall be one ordnance sergeant and one hospital steward for each military post, and the same number of post Chaplains as now provided by law, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint for each National cemetery now established, or that may be established, a superintendent, with the rank, pay and emoluments of an ordnance sergeant, to be selected from among those who were non-commissioned officers or volunteers in the Army of the United States in the late war, and who have served faithfully and been disabled while in the line of this duty.

The tenth section being under discussion, Mr. GARFIELD moved to amend it by making the term of enlistment five years instead of three years. He said that one of the greatest evils that the country had had in the past was the short term of enlistment. It had almost ruined the country in the Revolutionary War. It had been equally damaging in the War of 1812, and everybody knew how sad and terrible a mistake the short term of enlistment had been in the last war.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that the character of the people from which the army was to be made up, was to be taken into consideration. The question was one of political economy relating to the industrial pursuits of the country as well as having reference to getting good veteran soldiers in the army. The army was to be made up of men drawn from all the walks of life, and to undertake to say that three years out of the best life of a young American, was equal to ten years taken out of the slow life of a European. American young men were not willing to give five years of their time to a military life, but the same persons would be willing to dedicate three years.

Mr. GARFIELD said he would be very glad to discontinue the habit of men turning so quickly from one pursuit to another. He would be in favor of making it a longer term of service, so that men would go into the army as a definite, permanent, chosen profession, making themselves soldiers, and rising by merit to the highest positions in the army.

Mr. GARFIELD'S amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas, 40; nays, 61.

There was no other amendment offered to the tenth section, nor were there any offered to the eleventh or twelfth sections.

The sections read as follows:

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlistments into the army shall hereafter be for the term of five years, and that in the field artillery, as now appointed to any regiment, until six companies of the regiment shall have been organized; and that but two officers for each company shall be appointed till the minimum number of men has been enlisted, and the regiment duly organized; but recruits may at all times be collected at the general rendezvous, in addition to the number required to fill to their minimum, all the regiments and companies of the army, provided that such recruits shall not exceed in the aggregate three thousand men. It shall be competent to enlist men for service, who may have been wounded in the line of their duty, while serving in the Army of the United States, or who have been disabled by disease, contracted in such service; provided, it shall be found on medical inspection, that by such wounds they are not unfitted for efficiency in garrison, or other light duty; and such men when enlisted shall be assigned to service exclusively in the regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to employ in Territories and Indian country a force of Indians not to exceed one thousand to act as scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, and be discharged whenever the necessity for their further employment is abated, or at the discretion of the Department Commander.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals and ten Brigadier-Generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grades as now provided by law.

The thirteenth section being under consideration, Mr. GARFIELD inquired what was meant by the term Adjutant, as used in it.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that that term was used to get rid of the long, lumbering title of Assistant Adjutant-General. They were to be called simply Adjutants. Each regiment had its Adjutant, known as Regimental Adjutant. There were other Adjutants, and at the head of all was an Adjutant-General.

Mr. THAYER moved to strike out the section and insert in lieu thereof the corresponding section of the Senate bill, providing that the Adjutant-General's Department of the army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law. He expressed his surprise that the Chairman of the Military Committee should take the view that the effect of the section was simply to change the name. The effect of it was to legislate out of the army no less than seventeen of its regular officers, and to deprive them of their positions without the operation of the Star Chamber system, provided for without any trial, without any examination, and without any accusation. These officers were commissioned in that capacity, and the rank was simply incident to the office; and when the office was destroyed the officers were deprived of their employment and of the rank incident to it. This same principle was also carried out in the Quartermaster's Department, the Substistence Department and the Pay Department. He would follow this amendment by moving a similar one to the sections referring to those departments.

Mr. BLAINE explained that the change of title in the Quartermaster's Department was made on the suggestion and recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, and it was applied in the same view to the other departments. Nothing was further removed from the intention of the Military Committee than to commit any trick or injustice, or to do anything else but comply with the wish of the department as expressed through its chief.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE said that if the Quartermaster-General had been guilty of this great weakness, or this great injustice to his corps, he should move at the proper time that the rank of Quartermaster-General be reduced to that of Chief Quartermaster. If this section were left in the bill in its present form, seventeen officers in the Adjutant-General's Department would be as a matter of law absolutely dropped from the rolls of the army, and he was sure that the House did not mean to do such injustice.

Mr. SCHENCK said that it was not to be wondered at that a bill looking to war should stir up the feeling of the House. It seemed as if gentlemen could not discuss this bill without showing a belligerent feeling toward the Committee which had reported it and framed it according to its best ability and with a great deal of care and painstaking. Whenever gentlemen found that the Committee was cunning and had been actuated by sinister motives, he did not think their impeachment worth answering. It was unworthy of them and it would be unworthy of the members of the Committee to defend themselves against such an imputation. When gentlemen suspected cunning and sinister motives in others, he was very much inclined, although not suspicious generally, to suspect that because they derived their conclusions from some consciousness within themselves that they would be so influenced if they had the same duty to perform.

Mr. THAYER inquired whether the gentleman from Ohio referred to anything he had just said.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he did, so far as the gentleman thought that the Committee had made a covert attack on these officers.

Mr. THAYER protested that he had said nothing of the kind.

Mr. SCHENCK stated that he had so understood the gentleman; but if the tenor of his argument was to that effect, then his (Mr. SCHENCK'S) remarks applied to him.

Mr. THAYER disclaimed the intention of making any reflection on the Committee. He trusted that no one supposed he intended to charge the Committee with a deliberate design to do injury.

Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to state that the section was drawn up by the Committee under the circumstances stated by his colleague, and that when his attention was called to it by an officer in the Adjutant-General's Department, he had prepared an amendment which he intended to offer, and which would obviate the difficulty; that was to add a proviso that nothing contained in the section should be so construed as to vacate the commission of any officer now commissioned as Assistant Adjutant-General. He repeated that the only objection to the section was a change of nomenclature to simplify the long and cumbrous titles of those officers; and he related an anecdote of a rather vain young gentleman, who, some years ago, held the position of Deputy Quartermaster-General, and who was fond of spreading in hotel registers after his name the initials "D. Q. M. G." which a wag changed by writing after them "D—d Q—d Mean Generally." And he (SCHENCK) wanted no more of these "D. M. G.'s" or "A. A. G. M's." He also spoke of the trouble that always came from brevet officers stationed in Washington whenever any legislation affecting the army was undertaken. Former legislation had tended to attract men to Washington to fill the positions. But the Committee proposed now a reform which would have a centrifugal rather than a centripetal effect on these gentlemen.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Without disposition of the thirteenth section reorganizing the Adjutant-General's Department, a movement was made toward an adjournment, when Mr. PRICE, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill granting aid to a railroad and telegraph line from Folsom to Placerville, Cal. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

WASHINGTON CITY CANAL.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced bills to authorize a special tax for the purpose of improving Washington City Canal, and to incorporate the Washington Canal and Sewerage Company, which was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

REMITTING CERTAIN DUTIES.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the Senate bill to remit and refund certain duties was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

AMERICAN REGISTERS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Senate bill to issue American registers to certain vessels was taken from the Speaker's table, and the amendment to the House amendments was concurred in.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. DELANO asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to furnish the House of Representatives with any additional reports or information he might have received relative to the condition of the Southern people and the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. STEVENS objected.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. MILLER presented a joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of an equalization of bounties, and of the increase of Chaplains in the army. Laid on the table.

A MILITIA SYSTEM.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to provide for the national defences, by establishing a uniform militia and organizing an active militia force throughout the United States. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Militia.

PETITIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD presented the petition of 1,472 citizens of Trumbull County, Ohio, asking for increased protection of American wool. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of S. A. BUNCE and others praying for enactments regulating inter-State insurance. Also a petition of citizens of Cayuga County, N. Y., asking that Canada lumber be relieved from duty. Same reference.

Mr. DONNELLY presented petitions from citizens of Minnesota on the subjects of American wool and inter-State insurance.

INDIAN TREATIES.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the Senate joint resolution, making an appropriation to enable the President to negotiate treaties with certain Indian tribes, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

FROM JAMAICA.

Adjournment of the Royal Commission—Re-examination of Gov. Eyre—He Defends his Official Course, and is Confident of a Complete Vindication.

The steamer *Montezuma*, from Kingston, arrived here yesterday, with Jamaica advices to the 7th instant.

The Royal Commission closed its sittings on the 4th inst., and it was expected that Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY, M. P., and Mr. MAULE would return to England in the steamer leaving Kingston on the 9th of the present month for Southampton. Sir HENRY STORKS, the President of the Commission, and acting Governor of Jamaica, it is probable will remain in Jamaica until the arrival of a successor to Gov. EYRE. The Commissioners commenced their labors on the 24th of January, so that they were engaged in taking evidence for over two months.

A few days previous to the termination of the proceedings of the court, Gov. EYRE was re-examined, or rather appeared for the second time before the Commissioners, and produced a mass of documentary evidence relative to the late disturbances and their suppression. This evidence, however, presented no new facts bearing on the recent riots. The Ex-Governor contends that from letters received by him from different parts of the island, and verbal statements made to him, prior to the outbreak, he was warranted in coming to the conclusion that a general insurrection of the blacks was imminent, and in dealing accordingly with the disturbances at Morant Bay.

Addresses from planters and others continued to be presented to Mr. EYRE, approving of the steps taken by him, and the military and civil authorities acting under his orders, for "crushing out the rebellion." To all of these he makes replies, in which he expresses himself confidently to the effect that the inquiry which has been set on foot by the Imperial Government will result in his complete vindication.

Two black men were hanged in Kingston on the 22d ult., for having been concerned in the murder of two planters, who were killed during the riots last October. These men were tried by a special commission of Oyer and Terminer, and regularly convicted. Several other negroes, tried by the same court, for being concerned in the riots, have also been found guilty, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the General Penitentiary. A large number, however, who were in prison awaiting trial, have been ordered to be released on finding bail.

Quiet reigned throughout the island, and some of the newspapers were beginning to discuss the best means of insuring the future tranquillity and prosperity of the country.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Shooting Affray at the Custom-house—Nobody Hurt—Condition of the Indian Territory—The Methodist Convention—Prospects of the Cotton Crop—Fears of an Inundation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 19.

An altercation took place to-day at the Custom-house between Gen. BURBRIDGE and a cotton planter from Shreveport, about some cotton transactions. BURBRIDGE fired three times. No blood was shed.

Gen. MCINTOSH reports that the Indian Territory has been desolated by the war, and will not recover for years. The people are very destitute.

There are bad reports from the crevasses everywhere—they are widening.

The workingmen have nominated Gen. HAYS for Sheriff, and he will be elected.

The judgment of the General Methodist Convention in the case of D. T. DOGGETT, expelled from the church for improper conduct, has been confirmed by the General Conference. The proceedings of the latter have been otherwise confined to unimportant subjects.

The steamers *Liberty*, from Baltimore *via* Havana, and *Mexico*, from Vera Cruz, are below and coming up.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company applied for an injunction against the demolition of their inclosures on the levee after they were destroyed. Not a vestige of them remains, and the levee is clear.

Gen. CANBY did not know of it until the work was done, when he turned it over to the Circuit Court during the argument of the injunction. The Company propose to rebuild the inclosures; but the Mayor has applied for a preventive injunction.

The press demands the release of Senator GWYNN from Fort Jackson.

The prospects of the cotton crop are still bad. Most of the land must be replanted. All holders have been ordered to hold their old stock until the expected advance of 50 cents.

Fears of an inundation continue. The Levee Commissioners have done nothing. They report the Chinn crevasse 6,000 feet wide, and increasing 90 feet daily. The whole country is flooded, and there is much feeling against the Commissioners.

Col. MCINTOSH, Chief of the Creek Nation, has arrived here in charge of destitute Confederates. Commissioners have gone to Washington.

The stocks of corn, wheat and Western produce are light, and additions are anxiously expected.

Cotton has an upward tendency; sales 3,000 bales low middling at 38c.; middling, 40c.; receipts to-day, 340 bales. Gold, 126½. Sterling Exchange, 136. Flour, superfine, $7 50@$7 75. Corn advanced 5c. Oats, sales at 54c. Pork, $36 50.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 19.

A fire broke out at 9 o'clock in the fourth story of the *Inquirer* building, on Chestnut-street, above Third-street. The compositors in the room were forced to leave, on account of the smoke. The fire so far is confined to the room in which it originated, and the firemen will probably save the building.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The fire in the *Inquirer* building has been extinguished, but the lower part of the building was flooded. The composing room being in the fifth story, fortunately escaped damage. The publication of the paper will not be suspended. One of the presses was somewhat injured, but two other presses can be used. The damage by fire to the upper part of the building was trifling, but by water serious.

ASIATIC DYSENTERY.

Arrival of a Crowded Steamship with the Dreaded Disease on Board—Thirty-seven Deaths on the Passage—The Post-ship Sent to the Lower Bay—Special Meeting of the Board of Health—The England Coming—Preparation.

As was announced by yesterday morning's TIMES, the National Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Virginia* arrived at Quarantine on Wednesday evening, with 14 cabin and 1,029 steerage passengers, and with Asiatic cholera on board. The facts were communicated to Dr. SWINBURNE immediately on the arrival of the ship, and the Doctor and Assistant Health Officer BURDETT lost no time in boarding the vessel and making a thorough investigation. It was ascertained that on the passage thirty-five steerage passengers and two of the crew had died, and that many others lay sick of unmistakable Asiatic cholera, but that not one of the cabin passengers had been affected.

THE VIRGINIA ORDERED TO THE LOWER BAY.

Having completed his examination, Dr. SWINBURNE ordered that the *Virginia* be sent back to the Lower Bay; that the hospital ship *Falcon* and the steamship *Empire City* be sent to the infected ship to take off those passengers who had not been attacked, and that these be kept on board the hospital ships and there treated until further orders. It was the Health Officer's desire that the *Virginia* should be moved from the Upper Quarantine anchorage on Wednesday night; but the pilot thought it highly imprudent to undertake a voyage through the Horse-Shoe channel until morning, and he therefore assumed the responsibility of lying at anchor until morning, and, according to a telegram which was received by the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, it was late in the forenoon before he got off.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE.

There is a theory that certain conditions of the atmosphere are conducive to cholera, and that there are certain zones wherein the pestilence is most rapidly generated. It is remarked, also, that cholera was developed on board the *Virginia* in the latitude where it first appeared on board the steamship *England*. The facts seem to be that the steerage passengers of both vessels, huddled together as a thousand persons must necessarily be in a vessel of less than 3,000 tons burden, were attacked when they had been long enough together to poison the atmosphere of the ship, and that isothermal lines and cholera zones had nothing to do in the case.

The *Virginia* cast her moorings at Liverpool on the 4th inst. At that time no case of cholera had been reported in Liverpool. None of the 1,043 steerage and eighty passengers—chiefly German immigrants—with whom she sailed are known to have come from any district where cholera has prevailed, nor had any of the number been ill during their brief tarry of less than a week in Liverpool. The ship touched at Queenstown, Ireland, and having there taken aboard a number of passengers, made out to sea—a ship of 2,876 tons with more than a thousand human beings stowed away in two tiers or between three decks.

No apprehension of cholera or any other disease was entertained until the ship had been a week on the Atlantic; but then, on the 12th instant, a steerage passenger, who had been suddenly prostrated by what was supposed to be a violent form of diarrhœa, died. There was diarrhœa, as the ship's surgeon supposed, everywhere in the steerage; and even after the death of the first victim, the surgeon was unwilling to declare it a case of cholera. But two more sudden deaths on the 12th, and others on the 13th, convinced the skeptic that the steerage of the steamship was really suffering under a visitation of Asiatic cholera.

From the 12th until the arrival of the *Virginia* in port on the 18th, the disease stalked with fearful strides through the steerage, and when the ship reached Quarantine on Wednesday evening, nearly all of the passengers except those of the cabin, were more or less affected. Thirty-five passengers and two of the crew had died, and twenty-two were prostrated. Eleven or twelve of these were regarded as marked or doubtful cases. It is reported that the Health Officer and his assistant, on their visit to the ship on Wednesday evening, found all but about twenty-two of the passengers either convalescent or confounded; that there was no panic on board, and that the immigrants were quite cheerful in view of the relief which was at hand.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Immediately upon reading the news as reported in yesterday morning's TIMES, President SCHULTZE sent a message, by police telegraph, to every member of the Metropolitan Board of Health, requesting him to attend a special meeting of the Board at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Commissioners ACTON and BERGEN, Judge BOSWORTH and Drs. CRANE, STONE and SWINBURNE responded.

President SCHULTZE informed his fellow-Commissioners that the consignee of the steamship *Virginia* sent a messenger to him, yesterday morning, offering to lock up the vessel at any position which the Board of Health or its President might make; but that he had not felt at liberty to make any order or offer any advice until he had learned the pleasure of the Board. He had presumed that Dr. SWINBURNE, as Health Officer of the port, had taken such action as was necessary, and he had no doubt that the Commissioners would adopt prompt measures in the premises. A telegram had been sent to the Governor of the State, soliciting his signature to the Board's Proclamation of Peril, and it was probable that the Governor would, before nightfall, invest the Board with those extraordinary powers which are contemplated by the Health Law in time of impending pestilence. It was the President's duty to communicate, also, said that the steamship *Virginia* arrived at Quarantine at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and was thereafter boarded by himself and Dr. BURDETT, Assistant Health Officer. The usual medical examinations were made, and twenty-two steerage passengers were lying sick of cholera. All the sick had unmistakable symptoms of Asiatic cholera. Their countenances were of a dusky color, their eyes were sunken, and they were suffering from the purgings incident to the disease. Their hands and bodies were shrunk, and they had other marked symptoms of cholera. The Surgeon's assistant had been taken down, and his place had to be supplied. Ten or twelve other passengers were suffering under cholera in the incipient form, and those passengers who were but slightly affected, or who had escaped altogether, were filled with apprehension lest they should be attacked if they remained longer on board the ship. Dr. SWINBURNE ascertained that three persons had died while the vessel was coming up the bay, and that the bodies of these had been thrown overboard, and attached by a line to the ship. Notwithstanding the solicitations of the passengers, the Doctor ordered that no person—not even the pilot—should be permitted to leave the *Virginia* under any circumstances, and that she be taken to the Lower Bay. He then left the vessel, and made the necessary arrangements to have the sick properly attended, and the disease confined to the ship where it existed. Dr. SWINBURNE subsequently waited on President CYRUS CURTIS, of the Quarantine Commission, and entered into a consultation respecting the arrangements necessary to be made in the emergency, the result of the conference being that an arrangement was made between President CURTIS and Dr. SWINBURNE, under which the hospital ship *Falcon* was ordered with physicians and medical supplies down to the *Virginia*. The *Falcon* was specially fitted up for the care of the passengers of the steamship *Atlanta*, when she arrived with cholera on board, months ago. She has accommodations for fifty patients. A telegram was sent to Philadelphia for further made for the sending down of one or two old hulks to accommodate the convalescent passengers, and an application was made, by telegraph, to Secretary WELLES, for the steamship *Illinois*. Yesterday a telegram was received, granting the use of the ship, and preparations were made for sending the *Illinois* down to the *Virginia* on the clock yesterday morning. The necessary medical supplies having been obtained and put on board the hospital ship *Florence Nightingale*, she sailed from her station at Red Hook Point, and in the afternoon many of the sufferers were transferred to her decks and there attended by competent physicians.

President SCHULTZE informed the Board that a telegram had been sent to Secretary STANTON petitioning that the unoccupied Battery Barracks be transferred to the Board of Health, to be used by the Board's officers in case of necessity.

Commissioner ACTON presented a list of buildings in the various wards of the City which may be used as hospitals, if needed.

Judge BOSWORTH proposed that the Sanitary Superintendent and Dr. HARRIS, in connection with the Health Officer of the Port, be requested to make immediate and thorough examination of the steamship *Virginia*, and report, fully and particularly the facts, and what action should, in their opinion, be taken by the Metropolitan Board of Health in the premises; and after discussion the Board ordered that Registrar HARRIS and Sanitary Superintendent DALTON visit the *Virginia* this morning and report at the Board meeting this afternoon.

President SCHULTZE informed the Board that he had received a dispatch saying that the steamship *England* is on her voyage from Halifax to this port.

Dr. SWINBURNE said that the Health Officers would board her at the Lower Quarantine, and pursue such course as they might think necessary.

STATEMENT OF MR. HURST.

Mr. HURST, Agent of the National Steam Navigation Company, the Company which owns both the *England* and *Virginia*, says that there were a hundred cases of cholera on board the latter ship during her voyage, and that the disease was confined almost exclusively to the German steerage passengers, the Irish and English emigrants having been rarely affected. The thirty-seven passengers who died were buried at sea. On the arrival of the *Virginia*, Mr. HURST sent down an ample supply of fresh provisions, and prepared to render all possible aid to the authorities in alleviating the passengers' sufferings. The *Virginia's* register authorizes her to receive one or two hundred more passengers than she took on the recent passage, and the officers of the Company are unwilling to believe that the disease originated in any defective ventilation of their ships.

THE PASSENGERS.

The Company's office, at No. 67 Broadway, was besieged yesterday by relatives of the *Virginia's* passengers; but as no list of the steerage passengers had been forwarded to Mr. HURST, he was unable to give them the desired information. The passenger list, complete, is to be brought up by the Surgeons this afternoon. The names of the cabin passengers are: Miss Wilkinson, Col. Wilkinson, Mr. Harding, Miss A. Miller, Miss W. Miller, Miss L. Miller, Capt. Chang, Mrs. McCord, Mrs. J. Seeley, Mr. Hall, A. Haberstack, F. Haberstack, A. Hendenthal and A. E. Hastings.

NO IMMEDIATE DANGER.

No communication whatever has been allowed with the shore, except by officers who have been properly prepared to go into the midst of infectious things, and the pest-ship has been sent far down to the Lower Quarantine, twenty miles below the Battery. There need, therefore, be no apprehension of danger in the City from the cholera on board the *Virginia*.

NOTICE TO PILOTS.

Dr. SWINBURNE directs that all pilots who take in charge any vessel which has or has had any infectious or other disease on board, shall hereafter drop anchor in the Lower Bay, where the duly authorized Health Officers will board them. This order is to be operative until further notice.

Metropolitan Board of Health.

The Board of Health held a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, to take measures in relation to the cholera on board the steamship *Virginia*. A committee was appointed to visit the ship and report this afternoon. Registrar HARRIS sent in a series of blank forms which he had prepared for physicians, clergymen and others. Accompanying these blanks was the following

CIRCULAR TO PHYSICIANS.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April, 1866.

To the Practitioners of Medicine in the Metropolitan Sanitary District:

The Metropolitan Board of Health, in the discharge of its duty under the existing law relating to the public health, deems it necessary to ascertain the residence, place of business and signature of every practitioner of medicine within the Sanitary District.

In order to attain this end, the Board hereby requests that every person who practices medicine, surgery or obstetrics within the limits of the Metropolitan Sanitary District shall, within ten days from the date hereof, call at the place herein designated and enter name and address in the Medical Practitioners' Register.

All medical practitioners in the City of Brooklyn and in the County of Kings, are likewise requested to give another copy of name, address and place of business, to the Deputy Registrar of Records of this Board at the City Hall in Brooklyn.

Physicians who cannot conveniently call and en